

**WEATHER**  
Partly Cloudy  
Continued Cold  
Moderate Winds

# Daily Worker

★★  
Edition

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## HE SAW NAZIS SLAY JEWISH INFANTS

NUERNBERG, Jan. 2 (UP).—There was no screaming or weeping. A little child cooed with delight. A couple watched him with tears in their eyes. Another boy, 10 years old, fought back his tears while his father talked to him soothingly and softly.

Then they all went to death the same way—naked, piled body against body, the old and the young together.

That was how the Nazis tried to exterminate the Jews as told in an affidavit submitted to the War Crimes Tribunal by the American prosecution today.

The testimony came from Hermann Freiderich Graebe, a former manager of a construction firm, who now works in the United States. Graebe saw the pogrom in Rowno, in the Ukraine, in July of 1942, and again in Dubno in October the same year.

It was at Dubno that the Germans piled the victims into a mass grave, then machine-gunned them, Graebe said in his affidavits.

He swore that 1,500 persons were killed daily.

"The people got off the trucks and undressed upon the orders of an SS man

carrying a riding or dog whip," he said. "They had to put down their clothes in piles, sorted according to shoes, top clothing and underclothing.

"I saw a heap of shoes totaling about 800 to 1,000.

"Without screaming or weeping these people undressed and stood around in family groups, kissed each other, said their farewells and waited for the SS man who stood near a pit 30 meters long and three meters deep.

"During 15 minutes I heard no complaint or plea for mercy. I watched a family, a man and woman both about 50, their children about one, eight and 10, and two grown daughters 20 to 24.

"The old woman with snow-white hair was holding the year-old child in her arms, sighing to it and tickling it. The child was cooing with delight. A couple watched with tears in their eyes.

"The father was holding the hand of the boy about 10, speaking to him softly as the boy fought the tears. The father pointed to the sky, stroked the boy's head and explained something.

"In a tremendous grave, other people were closely wedged together, lying on

top of each other. Nearly all had blood running over their shoulders from their heads. Some were still moving. They lifted arms or turned heads to show they were still alive. The pit was almost two-thirds filled. I estimated it contained about 1,000 people.

"An SS man sat on the edge of the narrow end of the pit, his feet dangling into it. He had a tommy-gun on his knees and was smoking a cigarette.

"The naked people went down into the pit and climbed over the heads of people lying there to the place where the SS man directed them. Then I heard a series of shots. The next batch already was approaching."

At Rowno, Graebe watched the liquidation of the ghetto.

"I saw dozens of corpses of all ages and sexes in the streets," he said. "At the corner of a house lay a baby less than a year old with its skull crushed. Blood and brains were spattered over the house wall.

"I noticed a farm cart with two horses. Dead people with stiff limbs lay on the cart, their legs and arms projecting over the sideboard. That was a pogrom!"

## The Labor Front



## Meat Packing Strike Jan. 16

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On Vacations Bared**

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## All-Stamford Strike Today

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# Palestine Closed to Jewish Immigrants; 5,000 Arrested

JERUSALEM, Jan. 2 (UP).—All Jewish immigration to Palestine will be barred until a joint Anglo-American inquiry commission has completed its investigations, it was announced today as the British arrested 5,000 additional Jews for questioning concerning last week's violence.

J. V. Shaw, chief secretary of the Palestine Government, said no more visas will be issued for Jewish immigration until after the inquiry is completed, unless the British Government orders otherwise.

He confirmed officially that the 75,000 immigration certificates allowed under the 1939 White Paper are almost entirely exhausted, and the only Jews awaiting legal entry are 400 to 500 refugees from Bulgaria.

Troops and police in the Jewish section of Jerusalem detained and questioned at least 5,000 persons in a day-long search for persons who bombed police headquarters last Thursday.

The old walled city's busiest busi-

ness centers in the area of Jaffa Road and Prophet's Street were cordoned off for a house-to-house search that started at 8 a.m.

Troops equipped with mine detectors searched every house and yard, including water cisterns, for hidden arms. Thousands were taken into custody, including some Arabs, bringing to an estimated 15,000 the number of persons questioned since last Thursday's outbreak of violence.

Up to this morning, the number of those held for further questioning was set at about 100. A reliable informant said that none were members of the Stern gang, which is considered responsible for last week's outrages.



**Western Ore. Flooded:** A group of residents of Eugene, Ore., are debating whether to cross the heavily inundated Fleet St. bridge on the Coburg side or staying on drying land. Thousands were forced to evacuate their homes by the Willamette River flood and communications were disrupted.

## OPA Restores Ceilings On Citrus Fruits

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The Administration yesterday corrected its hasty removal of price ceilings from fresh citrus fruits by restoring price curbs, beginning 12:01 a.m. Jan. 4. The announcement was made by the Office of Price Administration, which had pressed that ceilings be reinstituted after it became apparent that prices in many instances had more than doubled since ceilings were lifted on Nov. 19.

OPA's recommendation for restoration of ceilings was finally approved by Economic Stabilization Director John C. Collet and given final approval by the Department of Agriculture. Collet had declined to approve the move two weeks ago on the ground that supply of citrus fruits was ample. He was supported by Secretary of Agriculture Clinton Anderson who has the axe out for subsidies and price ceilings.

The Daily Worker exposed this fact, pointing out that Florida supplies had been crippled by bad weather. Under such conditions, the Daily Worker said, prices would continue to rise unless ceilings were reinstituted.

## Chinese Democrats Charge Chiang Seeks to Keep Clique

CHUNGKING, Jan. 2 (UP).—The Chinese Democratic League issued a statement today criticizing Chiang Kai-shek's New Year message as a plea to keep in office the delegates elected 10 years ago to the National Assembly. This is against the democratic spirit, the League said.

The League also said any coalition government should be produced by the People's All-Party Council instead of by the one-party wartime regime.

Nationalization of troops should parallel the democratization of the government, the League added, and Chiang's message failed to mention local coalition governments which today are centers of dispute.

Regarding the proposed truce between Nationalists and Communists, the League said there should be a simultaneous cease-fire order and restoration of communications, but neither side should take advantage of the restored communications in order to move troops.

A Government spokesman said

that the Chinese government is taking over Jehol Province in North China "as a matter of course" and the move does not conflict with current negotiations with the Communists to cease firing.

Gen. George C. Marshall, special Presidential envoy to China, will be asked by the government to serve as chairman of a conciliation committee if the Communists agree, the spokesman said.

The spokesman said the government has no intention of moving into Communist-held Kalgan, 125 miles northwest of Peiping, by force.

Chiang Ching-Kuo, eldest son of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, will soon undertake a general exchange of views on Sino-Russian cooperation in Moscow, he said.

Withdrawal of Russian troops

from Manchuria will be completed by Feb. 1, the spokesman added, and discussions are being held to determine how the Soviet troops shall be evacuated.

## Is Marshall 'Mediation' Another Form of Intervention in China?

Is China to be treated as an independent, sovereign country, or is she some kind of American dependency? We ask that question in view of Chiang Kai-shek's proposal to have Gen. George C. Marshall "mediate" the civil war.

The civil war should be halted—halted now. But if China is a sovereign equal, then no American ambassador should be placed in the position of making decisions for her.

If China can't take care of herself, then it's up to both the Soviet Union and the United States to step in. The idea of Marshall running the show sounds just as strange to us as the idea of the Soviet or the British ambassador to China doing the same thing.

And the way to stop the civil war is to withdraw the one-sided help which the United States is still giving to the Kuomintang.

For example, on his way back from China, Secretary of War

Robert Patterson is quoted as saying that "American troops will be kept there until China is able to handle her internal problems without American aid."

That's the broadest case for unlimited, indefinite intervention we've heard yet. It does not help settle the China crisis one bit.

It just encourages Chiang Kai-shek to plan the complete crippling of China's liberated areas

and full domination of the railroads. To get that, the Kuomintang will press forward its civil war.

Why doesn't the United States implement President Truman's Dec. 15 proposal for an immediate cessation of hostilities? That's what the Chinese Communists proposed, too, and their offer was fair, square, unconditional. It doesn't need mediation. It needs a simple declaration by Marshall that American troops are being withdrawn from China—now.

## MR. BYRNES' TRIP TO MOSCOW

# Tackling the One-Power Occupation of Japan

By JOSEPH STAROBIN  
(Second of a series)

At first glance, the Moscow decisions on Japan look as though a lot of new gears and wheels have been grafted on the rickety machinery of the one-power American control. Machinery by itself of course does not make for any real movement or for any basic progress in great power relations or in accelerating the necessary transformation of Japanese life. What we have to examine is whether anything more than new machinery has been added.

What did we have by way of machinery before Moscow? There was Gen. Douglas MacArthur, acting entirely for the United States with his own occupation

Army. And there was an advisory commission with negligible powers representing the U. S., Britain, China, and several of the smaller countries—but minus the Soviet Union.

### AIMS OF U. S. IMPERIALISM

This machinery reflected the two-fold aims of American imperialism: the first is to handle the present and coming upheavals in Japan in such a way as to keep the "safe" and "sane" Japanese upper classes in positions of advantage.

After all, Japan is today in an unprecedented internal crisis. There is an increasing food shortage which can only begin to be alleviated by a rapid division of the landed estates. There is a demand for full

(Continued on Page 6)

## 19,000 Phone Workers to Strike Today

By United Press

A final management-union conference aimed at averting the scheduled strike of Western Electric Company employees failed last night and Henry Mayer, union attorney, announced that the 19,000 workers in the metropolitan area would leave their jobs at 11 a. m. today.

Mayer said at the conclusion of the conference that the Western Electric Employees Association was "completely convinced" that the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, of which Western Electric is a subsidiary, was part of a "conspiracy on the part of big industry to batter down wages."

## Lord Haw-Haw Hangs Today

LONDON, Jan. 2 (UP).—William Joyce, former "Lord Haw Haw" of the German radio and most intensely hated of all British traitors, will hang for treason tomorrow at 9 a. m. in Wandsworth Prison of South-west London.



# General Strike Today in Stamford; CIO, AFL Aid Yale & Towne Walkout



**Gas Explosion:** This flaming ruin housed the Shamrock Inn and a gasoline station at Flint, Mich., only a few hours ago. Illumination gas exploded from a spark, and the ensuing fire destroyed the building, leaving two dead and five injured. Dead were Mrs. Florence Summers, 45, and her niece, Josephine Gerow, 16.

## Rap WLB 'Hit and Run' Ruling On Western Union; Strike Near

American Communications Association president Joseph P. Selly last night branded the National War Labor Board decision on the Western Union dispute as "illegal, crooked, a hit and run affair." It was indicated that a strike in Western Union would begin Jan. 8.

The WLB decision in the Western Union case was handed down last Monday night, one hour before the board itself went out of existence, "leaving no one to appeal to," as Selly pointed out to angry Western Union employees in Manhattan Center last night.

Last night's meeting, attended by many thousands of Western Union employees in the metropolitan area, heard Selly's report in behalf of the union's Strike Strategy Committee.

The WLB decision, which nullified the awards granted by the New York Regional Board last Oct. 17, was described by the ACA president as the result of the public members of the board "lining up with industry to do a job on us."

The Western Union workers, who are members of Local 40 of ACA, already have taken a strike vote, with an overwhelming majority for strike action if necessary.

It was expected that the Strategy Committee would recommend strike action as of Jan. 8.

### BAR 10-CENT RAISE

The main gain in the Regional Board's award was wages, with an overall 10 cents an hour increase, and schedules for additional increases for many categories of workers.

The National Board threw out the overall 10 cents an hour increase completely, and also eliminated the bulk of other increases, raising wages only for a portion of newer workers who started at depressed wages.

### Tomorrow

Eric Johnston's "Profit-sharing" scheme—what does it mean?

Read what the Chamber of Commerce is driving for—in tomorrow's column by George Morris.

## Speaking of Scoops . . .

The New York Post yesterday headlined a "scoop" entitled "Expose Drive for New 'Bund'."

Its story tells of a new organization rallying Americans of German descent for shipment of relief supplies to "good" Germans in the Fatherland.

The Daily Worker first exposed this organization on Nov. 25, 1945. Carl Hirsch, Worker correspondent in Chicago, on that date named the organization as the "American Relief for Germany, Inc." In an article entitled "Is the Bund Back?" he pointed out that the organization's headquarters are at 3039 N. Lincoln Ave., in the heart of Chicago's "Little Germany," and that the organization is directed by Frank Werk, anti-Semite, who ostensibly runs a music store and school at that address.

Hirsch also exposed and described the secret meeting on Oct. 22 at which the group organized itself.

Another article entitled "Behind the 'German Relief' Drive," by Fred Blair, Worker Milwaukee correspondent, further exposed the organization. The article appeared on Dec. 30, 1945.

## Bare Top AFL Sabotage on Vacation Pact

By DOROTHY LOEB

Three AFL top leaders, accused of collusion by New York building trades unions in the denial of a wage increase, cooperated with employers to prevent establishment of a paid vacation system for union painters.

This was learned yesterday as word was awaited on an ultimatum submitted Dec. 28 by the New York Building and Construction Trades Council to the Wage Adjustment Board, government body on which the three AFL chieftains are members.

The trio are Harry Bates, president of the Brotherhood of Bricklayers, Masons & Plasterers; John Garvey of the Hod Carriers & Common Laborers International, and Herbert Rivers, chairman of the AFL Building Trades Department.

The board, with Bates, Rivers and Garvey voting along, granted the 15 percent wage increase already agreed on, but denied the 3 percent payroll levy for paid holidays or a health insurance plan, which the

employers had also previously accepted.

Review of WAB activity disclosed yesterday that the three AFL representatives cooperated with employers last July in killing a paid vacation plan for New Haven, Conn., painters, on which both union and employers had agreed.

The New Haven plan would have set a precedent for the entire building trades industry.

### DEBATE ON VACATIONS

Six representatives of the AFL Brotherhood of Painters and James O. Kane, representative of the Connecticut State Building & Construction Trades Council appeared at a hearing in Washington, July 20 before WAB to appeal an earlier rejection of the New Haven project. They came up against opposition

STAMFORD, Conn., Jan. 2 (UP).—A city-wide general strike of more than 12,000 workers will begin tomorrow noon when union members walk off factory, restaurant and office jobs in sympathy with more than 3,000 striking Yale and Towne Mfg. Co. employees.

Commercial transportation will be at a standstill. Even the six movie houses in the city of 65,000 persons will be closed in the mass demonstration announced today by the Stamford combined labor organization, representing more than 30 CIO, AFL and Independent unions.

Howard Johnson, an AFL official and secretary of the temporary organization, said, however, that utility workers will stay on the job to provide heat, gas and electricity for Stamford.

Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin declined to comment on what action the state would take to end the general strike, but he said state police will be used "wherever necessary to preserve law and order."

### ACT FOR STRIKERS

The combined union organization, formed Dec. 27 said the sympathy strike was called to make "Yale and Towne officials sit down and negotiate in good faith instead of just sitting there to make things look good."

David Abrams, CIO official, was elected chairman of the group, which consists of 50 delegates.

The Yale and Towne strike started Nov. 7 after a breakdown of contract negotiations between the company and the International Association of Machinists.

For several days high company officials shut themselves in the plant to keep boilers in operation. Later, state police arrested pickets at the plant on orders of Gov. Baldwin, who said non-union workers legally must be allowed access to the plant. The company's Philadelphia plant also was shut down by the strike.

"We hope the strike will be over quickly," Johnson said. "But all the unions are prepared to make it last until real negotiations begin."

Weldon P. Monson, Yale and Towne Co. industrial relations counsel said negotiations now are scheduled for tomorrow at 10 a.m. in the Town Hall.

"We have wanted to negotiate all along," Monson said. "The union has gone to everyone but us."

Earlier Baldwin said all phases of the "situation" had been discussed at a meeting at Hartford, the state capital, attended by union attorney Jerome Y. Sturm, Monson, and State Labor Commissioner William K. Ennis.

## GM Technical Ruse Stops Job Benefits to 3000

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT, Jan. 2.—In a new drive to weaken the economic position of the General Motors strikers, the corporation today successfully stopped unemployment compensation benefits for 3,000 Fisher and Buick workers in Flint.

These workers were not employed in the plants at the time of the strike. They had been laid off because the company claimed there was insufficient parts. They had been receiving compensation benefits ever since the strike.

Last week the corporation requested the Michigan Unemployment Compensation Commission to stop these benefits as the "cause of the employment had changed from a layoff for lack of work to unemployment caused by the existence of a labor dispute in which you are interested" (quote from a letter to GM workers from MUCC). This request of the corporation was turned down by the MUCC.

During the period of the referee's hearings all compensation for the 3,000 workers will be stopped. Union lawyers said today that it might be a month until the hearing ended.

On the picket front the company organized a breakthrough of 200 supervision employees at the Detroit Transmission plant this morning.

The union after negotiating with the local plant management, granted entrance of a number of supervision and office workers. It won a promise that the company would open negotiations on local plant issues tomorrow.

from employer representatives, as might be expected. But powerful fire came from AFL spokesmen, Bates in particular. Bates actually spoke directly against paid vacations.

"... whenever an employer wants to give me something, a vacation or anything else, I shy away from it because they don't give me a damn thing, and never have, and when I want a thing I earn it for myself," he said.

The New Haven plan provided simply that for every 125 days worked contractors should pay 44 cents a day in a fund providing for five paid days of vacation.

Bates exploded: "Why don't you have a complicated plan, a fair plan, that would work itself out and it would have to be complicated—that is the right word for it, don't forget that—it would have to be damned complicated to work."

I'm telling you that."

He claimed that if a New Haven painter, benefiting by the vacation plan, went out of the city to work, he would get the accumulated 44-cent payments instead of the holiday.

The WAB had rejected the vacation plan on the formal grounds that it was neither "customary" nor "practicable," but discussion showed other considerations governed.

Louis Weinstock, secretary-treasurer of District Council 9, argued at the hearing that since "customary" and "practicable" were the grounds, technical complaints about the provisions of the New Haven plan should not be considered in the appeal.

H. R. Cole, employer member of the WAB, then turned to Weinstock and commented:

"In other words you are objecting to the polite language used in turning down this case?"



# State GI Bill of Rights Sought in ALP Program

The American Labor Party demanded yesterday that the State supplement the GIs \$300 federal mustering-out pay with a cash bonus to all veterans. The demand was included in a proposed five-point State GI Bill of Rights highlighting the ALP legislative program for 1946.

Other points in the projected GI Bill are:

- Housing priorities for veterans.
  - Guarantee of loans up to 90 percent, with a top interest rate of 2 percent.
  - State financing of medical treatment of vets by physicians of their own choosing.
  - Increased facilities for rehabilitation of vets, including development of a neuropsychiatric program.
- State supplementary aid to families of veterans who died in service.

## LEGISLATIVE PLATFORM

The GI plank was one of 17 in the comprehensive platform adopted by the ALP for the coming session of the State Legislature, which begins Jan. 9.

The platform stresses the state's responsibility to assure full employment and asks the Legislature to memorialize Congress to pass a genuine full employment bill, as well as to enact a state full employment measure.

It calls for a greatly expanded social security system, including health insurance and liberalized unemployment compensation.

## ANTI-BIAS PROGRAM

It urges extension of anti-discrimination legislation into the fields of housing, education, social welfare, etc., and demands that the State Anti-Discrimination Committee carry out "the spirit and the letter of the Ives-Quinn Law."

It attacks the current state public works program, which provides no funds for construction of facilities provided by the cities, such as schools, medical institutions, parks and playgrounds, etc., and insists that the state program be coordinated with municipal needs.

The ALP also demands a comprehensive revision of the formula for state aid to education and greatly expanded payment by the state of school and child care activities. It urges denial of tax exemption to colleges that discriminate on grounds of race, color or religion.

The program also calls for rural electrification and the development of a network of public electric power.

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## The 17 ALP Demands for N. Y.

The 17 points in the State ALP Platform:

- Adoption of a "State Full Employment Bill"
- Enactment of a "State GI Bill of Rights"
- Continuance of Residential and Commercial Rent Control
- Realistic Emergency and Long Term Housing Relief
- State Fair Labor Standards Act: 65-75c Hourly Minimum Wage: Five-day Week
- Drastic Revision of City-State Fiscal Relationships
- Postwar Public Works: Materials Priorities: Price Controls
- Vitalization and Extension of the Anti-Discrimination Program
- The State as a Model Employer of Civil Service Personnel

• Our Educational Deficiencies Must Be Overcome

• The Five Cent Fare Must Be Maintained as a Regular Budgetary Obligation

• Raising the Levels of Social Security

• Workmen's Compensation Must Be Broadened

• Labor Representation in Government Must Be Increased

• The Election Laws Must Be Simplified To Permit Popular Political Action

• The Basic Unity of Farmers, Industrial Workers and Consumers Must Be Developed

• The State Should Reacquire Natural Power Resources for the Use of the People.

er throughout the state. The adoption of the St. Lawrence Seaway and power project is requested.

The platform preamble attacks Gov. Dewey for preventing solution of the "economic and social problems of the reconversion period."

It accuses him of hoarding his \$500,000,000 surplus "to be manipulated to advance Gov. Dewey's unsatisfied political ambitions."

It charges that only a "skeleton framework of aid to the veterans and their families has been erected" and that the governor has failed to make any genuine effort to implement the Federal consumer protection program or the housing program.

## Forrestal Orders Navy Adhere to No-Bias Rule

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (UP).—Secretary of Navy James Forrestal has taken special steps to end any discrimination because of "race or color" in the return of overseas troops by the Navy, it was learned today.

In a directive to all ships and stations, Forrestal ordered naval personnel to "adhere rigidly" to regulations aimed at preventing discrimination.

His order followed a recent report that Negro troops had been left at Le Havre, France, by the escort carrier Croatan because it lacked "suitable accommodations." The Army said the Navy was responsible for the decision not to ship the Negro troops aboard the Croatan.

[Forrestal's order follows protests from Negro, organized labor and other progressive sources against the discriminatory action of the Croatan commander, Capt. Charles D. Griffin. Griffin, a Virginian, admitted on his arrival in New York from Le Havre, on Dec. 15 that he had represented the Navy's policy of opposition to "mixing" Negro and white servicemen. The Navy's official and announced policy since 1943, as a matter of fact, has been to "mix" Negro and white personnel.]

Forrestal said his order was issued to avoid "any future misunderstanding."

"In the administration of naval personnel," the directive said, "no differential shall be made because of race or color. This applies also to authorized personnel of all the armed services of this country aboard Navy ships or at Navy stations and activities."

"In their attitude and day-to-day conduct of affairs, naval officers and enlisted men shall adhere rigidly and impartially to naval regulations in which no distinction is made... because of race or color."

## Enrolment Rise Puts Bronx ALP Above GOP

Bronx American Labor Party enrolment figures for 1945, released yesterday by the Board of Elections, smashed all previous records despite a relatively low registration.

With almost 35 percent fewer voters this year than last, its enrolment increased nearly 20 percent.

Surpassing the Republican Party by a considerable margin, the ALP, with 65,035 enrollees, emerged second in the borough. The Democrats enrolled 300,794 and the Republicans 50,573.

Manhattan, Brooklyn and Richmond figures, released last week, showed a similar remarkable trend by the labor party. In all four boroughs, the ALP figures broke all previous records in spite of the fact that the number of people registering in 1945 was the second lowest since the party came into existence. Only the 1943 registration figures

were lower. Queens figures have not yet been made public.

Paralleling almost exactly the developments in Manhattan and Brooklyn, Bronx Republicans lost well over 50 percent of their 1944 enrolments while the Democratic figure declined by nearly 30 percent.

The ALP figure of 65,035 compares with 55,700 enrollees in the presidential year, even though registration in the borough dropped from 704,319 to 461,667. This represents an amazing gain for the labor party.

Following are the Bronx figures for the three parties in 1941, when the last previous mayoralty contest was held, in 1944 and in 1945:

	1945	1944	1941
ALP	65,035	55,700	50,982
DEM.	300,794	408,859	347,283
Rep.	50,573	121,794	56,006

## Petition Asks Retrial Of Imogene Stevens

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., Jan. 2 (UP).—A petition to reopen the manslaughter case against Mrs. Imogene Stevens who was freed in the slaying of Alfred Kovacs, South Norwalk sailor, will be presented to Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin next week, it was learned today.

Mrs. Stevens, who shot Kovacs during an altercation when she ordered the sailor and his brother out of the home of a neighbor last June, was not brought to trial. The State contended that all of its evidence pointed to self defense and that it was unable to prove criminal intent.

The petition will be presented by Mrs. John Kovacs, mother of the slain sailor, and said that the signers "who have always had faith in the justice of our courts have been shocked by the decision of the legal authorities in charge of prosecution to nolle pross the case of the State of Connecticut versus Imogene Stevens. It is our opinion that there has been a very grave miscarriage of justice. We believe that when murder or manslaughter charges are preferred against any individual they should stand trial by a jury of their peers."

"In the case of the State versus Imogene Stevens, process has been nolle. We believe it is unfair and in violation of constitutional rights guaranteed to citizens under the constitution of the United States."



IMOGENE STEVENS  
Petition Asks Her Trial

"We are therefore requesting a reopening of the case... and that it be heard under due process of law."

Mrs. Stevens now is believed to be in Georgia with her husband, an army major.

## Dreiser Rites Today; Writers Pay Tribute

Special to the Daily Worker

HOLLYWOOD, Jan. 2.—Funeral services will be held tomorrow afternoon (Thursday) for Theodore Dreiser at Forest Lawn Memorial Park here. John Howard Lawson, playwright, will be the main speaker at the rites for America's greatest novelist, who died last Friday night.

A representative of the Communist Party will be among the six honorary pallbearers for Dreiser. Participating in the services will be many prominent writers.

Services will be conducted by the Rev. Alan A. B. Hunter of the Hollywood Congregational Church.

The Communist Party will honor Dreiser at the Lenin memorial meeting to be held Jan. 26 at the Shrine Auditorium in Los Angeles.

Dreiser was a member in good standing of the Communist Party. CP officials here said he carried out party responsibilities faithfully.

At the time of his death, Dreiser was negotiating with the Daily People's World in regard to becoming a member of the newspaper's editorial staff. As a former newspaperman, he believed he could aid the

paper and expressed a desire to do so.

Tributes to Dreiser were paid this week by Dudley Nichols, Carey McWilliams, James Tully, Robert Rosen, Lion Feuchtwanger, Heinrich Mann, Albert Maltz, Lester Cohen, H. L. Mencken, John Wexley, Will Durant and others.

## Jefferson School

The Jefferson School of Social Science will celebrate its second Anniversary on Monday, Feb. 4, at the Hotel Pennsylvania at a dinner whose major theme will be the role of the veterans and his return to civilian life.

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of  
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# CIO Calls Meat Packing Strike; 200,000 Set to Walk Out Jan. 16

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—The United Packinghouse Workers of America called a strike for Jan. 18 against the nation's major meat packers today. Approximately 200,000 workers will be affected by the strike call.

Lewis J. Clark, union president, disclosed the plans for the national walkout, called to enforce a demand for a 25-cent an hour wage increase.

Warning that "the Truman Administration is not on our side," union leaders called on the workers to "close ranks!"

Their statement declared that the Truman government "is yielding to pressure of big business and attempting to play a strike-breaking role."

Besides the "Big Four" plants, Armour, Swift, Wilson and Cudahy, many of the smaller firms throughout the nation will be involved in the industry-wide strike.

In giving advance notice of the strike date, Clark said that the union was trying to avert major losses to farmers who might otherwise be caught by the strike with their livestock in transit.

**ISSUE STRIKE PLAN**  
Meanwhile, the union issued a comprehensive strike plan which outlines the work of each committee, and covers detailed strategy for the walkout.

The strike plan calls for the involvement of the entire union membership in the struggle.

"Every worker must be actively involved in doing his or her share in the bitter, hard battle that faces us," the document pointed out. "The membership must be reminded and prepared for a long battle to win the strike and they must be ready to stay out until 'hell freezes over' to win this showdown."

Special emphasis was placed on the need for close unity between Negro and white.

"We must remember," the union

leaders stated, "that this is the main wedge that employers use to attempt to create disunity."

A 16-man national strategy committee was set up which includes international and district officers and field representatives.

In addition, an Executive Strike Committee was established which includes the following members:

Fred W. Dowling, Canada District 10 director; Herb March, director of District 1; LeRoy Johnson, organizer of the Swift chain; Frank Ellis, UPWA vice-president; Frank McCarthy and Jesse Prosten, field representatives.

In addition, the union set up the following committees: Veterans, Transportation, Strike Kitchen. Picket captains were also being elected.

## SEEK PUBLIC AID

The UPWA also made public a plan for reaching the public at large, consumers, farmers with the issues in the strike, and securing support from other unions, AFL, CIO and railroad.

A special "Strike Edition" of The Packinghouse Worker, international union paper, declared:

"With us it is not simply a matter of whether we get a wage increase or not. No, it goes far deeper than that. It is a question of whether or not we will submit to slow starvation."

## Army at Last Lets GI Get Truth on Wages

The War Department is finally telling returning American servicemen the truth about wages back home. GIs, who were incited against union labor through the circulation of stories about champagne-drinking and \$100-a-week jobs among home front workers, are at last getting the low-down on pay scales. And the War Department admits that it is low.

The authorities, who did little or nothing to refute the lies about wages back home during the war and in some cases actually helped them to spread, now are breaking the news of the real situation to the vets aboard ship, as they return from overseas.

### ADMITS GOUGING

A War Department quiz furnished the servicemen admits that average wages during the war were only \$45 while the price of clothes rose 35 percent and food jumped 45 percent.

"You'll see for yourself when you start paying for chow out of your own pocket," says the quiz contest

booklet used for educational purposes on transports.

The booklet was brought to public attention by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, which published excerpts from it in its publication, The Advance, and commented:

"To GIs who have scarcely heard about the rise in the cost of living but who have heard stories of fantastic wages being paid while they were fighting for \$50 a month, these facts are proving a revelation."

"Commendable as the dispensing of this information is, its timing brings up the question: Why so long? Why weren't these facts made plain all during the war when anti-labor stories were rampant in the army?"

"Is the truth being told only now because the GIs haven't liked returning to find they have been taken in?"

## Stark Tries to Blame Late FDR

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (UP).—President Roosevelt kept the fleet based at Pearl Harbor in 1940 because he was in doubt and didn't know what to do beyond sitting tight, Admiral Harold R. Stark told the Pearl Harbor inquiry today.

This statement from the man who was Chief of Naval Operations when the Japanese struck on Dec. 7, 1941, came as the committee resumed hearings after a New Year's recess, and selected Seth W. Richardson, prominent attorney and a Republican, as its new chief counsel.

Under cross examination by committee chairman Alben W. Barkley, the white-haired Stark said the President decided to keep the fleet in the Pacific base despite the vigorous protests of Admiral James O. Richardson, then Commander-in-Chief.

Stark told the committee that the decision on the fleet was made during a conversation he had with the late President. He recalled the conversation, he said, as if it has occurred "seconds ago."

Earlier Stark testified that he probably would have refrained from sending a final war warning to his Pacific commanders on the morning of Dec. 7, 1941 had not the army taken the initiative in the matter.

## Lenin's Voice to Be Heard at Garden Rally

The voice of Lenin, preserved on one of the few records in existence, will be heard in Madison Square Garden on Jan. 15, at the 22nd anniversary tribute to the founder of the Soviet State by the New York State Communist Party.

## Nazis Executed War Prisoners

NUERNBERG, Jan. 2 (UP).—Ernst Kaltenbrunner, No. 2 man in the Gestapo, personally ordered the execution of American and other Allied war prisoners in addition to the slaughter of untold thousands of civilians in German-occupied territory, the prosecution charged today at the War Crimes Trial of 21 German leaders.

Resuming its sessions after the Christmas recess, the International Military Tribunal first heard how Adolf Hitler in 1942 issued a blanket order for the murder of all Allied commandos, agents and saboteurs who might fall into German hands.

Then, opening a new and momentous phase of the trial, American prosecutors started outlining charges against each of the defendants as individuals, with Kaltenbrunner leading the list, over defense objections.

In all Kaltenbrunner was charged with nine specific types of crime:

Mass extermination, execution of war prisoners on racial and political grounds, execution of war prisoners recaptured after escape, oppression and murder of civilians sent to concentration camps or slave labor organizations, deportation of citizens of occupied territory, execution of captured commandos and parachutists and protection of Germans who lynched parachuting aviators, causing civilian victims to disappear without trace, executing hostages and exterminating inmates of concentration camps about to be captured by the allies.

The prosecution has ready to testify against Kaltenbrunner numerous witnesses of the SS organization including Maj. Gen. O. Ohlendorf, a Chief of Security Police,

Made shortly after the revolution in Russia, the recording will be heard during the presentation of "Report on the 152nd Day," a dramatization of events between V-J Day and Jan. 15.

Another highlight of the tribute to Lenin will be a "Welcome Home" to the Communist veterans. More than a hundred of the 15,500 Communists GIs will participate in the ceremony which will honor those Communists who died in battle.

The Lenin meeting will help collect canned goods for the auto strikers and those in other industries. Party branches and clubs are urged to arrange previous collections at their meetings, and bring the cans to the Garden.

The meeting will demand:

An end to U. S. intervention in the internal affairs of the Chinese people;

Hands off in the struggle for independence of the Indonesian people;

Continuance of the FEPC;

Opening of the gates of Palestine to the homeless Jews of Europe;

Full rights for veterans;

No discrimination against Negroes in the armed forces.

Speakers will be Eugene Dennis, member of the national secretariat, CPUSA; Bob Thompson, holder of the Distinguished Service Cross and state chairman of the CP; Henry Winston, secretary of the Negro Commission, CPUSA, and others.

The meeting will begin promptly at 7:30. Tickets are 50 cents, 80 cents, \$1, \$1.50, \$2 and are available now at Workers Bookshop, 50 E. 13 St., and Bookfair, 133 W. 44 St.

### First Air Combat

In the early days of World War I, airplane pilots of enemy countries threw bricks at one another, hoping to hit the propeller of the other's plane. Some planes were actually brought down this way.

## Ammunition for the Wage Struggle

FACTS FOR FACT-FINDERS

By George Morris

This will be a series of articles digesting the arsenal of facts behind labor's demand for a 30%-\$2 a day raise. Topics to be covered, include:

What is the "American standard of living" as established by authoritative studies?

What has happened to the American pay envelope?

How is the national income and job security affected by the wage trend?

Will unemployment compensation and savings hold up purchasing power?

The trend in profits and the outlook for 1946.

Where could wage raises come from?

The wage fight and the national welfare.

What is the farmers' stake in the wage fight of the industrial worker?

The alternative to higher wages; looking back to the twenties and thirties.

Those, and other related topics to be covered, touch the primary concern of every worker in every industry, and the welfare of all the American people. The articles will be based on the latest sources and studies, including the excellent and authoritative joint study by research departments of the CIO's Big Three unions, the United Automobile Workers, Steelworkers, and the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.

THEY WILL FURNISH THE PROOF THAT A WAGE NEGOTIATOR NEEDS.

Beginning SUNDAY, January 6th,  
in THE WORKER

and continuing in the DAILY WORKER thereafter.

Order Your Bundle NOW!

Plan for Mass Distribution



(Except Manhattan, Bronx, Canada and Foreign)	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER .....	\$3.75	\$6.75	\$12.00
DAILY WORKER .....	3.00	5.75	10.00
THE WORKER .....	—	1.00	2.00
(Manhattan and Bronx)	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER .....	\$4.00	\$7.50	\$14.00
DAILY WORKER .....	3.25	6.50	12.00
THE WORKER .....	—	1.00	2.00

Reentered as second-class matter May 6, 1942, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

## O'Dwyer Takes Office

MAYOR O'DWYER takes over the world's largest city when both the need and opportunity for large-scale revamping of its administration are great.

After four years of war, the city's service and physical plant need extensive overhauling.

Those functions that city governments handle—housing, education, health, public works, transit, recreation—all become more important in this postwar period.

As far as New York is concerned, all of them need to be greatly enlarged.

We don't think the type of appointments the Mayor has made to key positions in his cabinet will help. In most cases they are designed more to strengthen the Democratic machine than to solve the complex problems facing him. The atmosphere at his inaugural Tuesday strengthens the feeling that the machines are stepping in with both feet.

These machines play a reactionary role in city and state politics.

They block the will of New York's progressive citizens.

Their representatives in city politics have often acted as a brake on progress and as spokesmen for the big business interests.

To permit them to fasten their hold upon the city is no way to carry out the enlightened program pledged by the Mayor during his election campaign.

O'Dwyer's appointments are also obviously designed to patch up matters with reactionary Democratic bosses Ed Flynn and Frank Kelly, both of whom opposed his nomination. The reconciliation between them and O'Dwyer means that their pal, James A. Farley, becomes a dominant influence in the city government.

O'Dwyer must be reminded constantly and forcefully that he was elected Mayor through the support of labor, and that labor expects him to carry out his platform pledges.

The powerful opposition of the Democratic machine politicians should be a warning to labor and all other progressives in the city that they cannot sit back and expect O'Dwyer to do this on his own. They will have to get into motion.

Not one of O'Dwyer's appointees thus far is a Negro. This is scarcely a healthy way to fight against Jimcrow in the city. That failure should stimulate the fight for a Negro to fill the vacancy on the Board of Education.

## 'Private Enterprise' in Pineville

PINEVILLE, Kentucky, went through the grim business yesterday of sealing up the Straight Creek Coal Co.'s No. 1 pit and the 20 bodies of coal miners.

The company wasn't even insured. So the families of the entombed men can't even collect something on which to live until they know of their next plans.

The humiliation of charity is already upon them as the Salvation Army and their union issued appeals for clothing and other aid for the children and women left behind.

The scene at Pineville is eloquent against the injustices of "free enterprise." Mine disasters occur every few months in the United States. Last year, 1,306 miners lost their lives.

But the indictment is no less against the officialdom of the United Mine Workers. That union's spokesman, John L. Lewis' press agent, revealed at Washington that he has in his possession four successive federal mine inspection reports declaring that the condition of the Straight Creek Coal Co. mine was "violating all the rules of safety."

Our own correspondent from Pineville reports that the local union's president quit the mine a year ago because it wasn't safe, and on one occasion the local had before it a strike vote on that very issue.

Why does the UMW permit its members to enter a mine which four federal reports have declared to be unsafe? Isn't it just as important to order a stoppage over safety as it is to order miners to strike over a wage or other type of contract grievance?

It is all well and good to shout that the federal mine inspection bill has no teeth; that enforcement of corrections is still left to the states.

But why not put some teeth into it by a union stoppage in every case where state mine bureaus balk at ordering corrections?

## INTERESTING READING



## Tackling 1-Power Control in Japan

(Continued from Page 2)

This machinery reflected the two-fold aims of American imperialism: the first is to handle the present and coming upheavals in Japan in such a way as to keep the "safe" and "sane" Japanese upper classes in positions of advantage.

After all, Japan is today in an unprecedented internal crisis. There is an increasing food shortage which can only begin to be alleviated by a rapid division of the landed estates. There is a demand for full democratic liberties so that the old industrialist and landlord classes do not win the Jan. 30 elections (which are premature elections) in the guise of new "Progressive" and "Liberal" parties.

There is a demand for the elimination of the Tenno system surrounding the Emperor, for a rationalism and modernization of all phases of Japanese life. And the United States wants to prevent this process from boiling over, while at the same time the big American corporations wish to buy up or subordinate the Japanese economy to themselves, scrapping it in some places, adding it to their own in other places.

### REACTIONARY BLOC

The second American aim is to use this domination in order to build a bloc of reactionary states—Japan, Korea, China—and so give the United States positions from which to contest the Soviet Union primarily and Great Britain secondarily.

This is the historic dream of American imperialism—to gain the decisive say in the Far East. For the first time, it thinks it has the power to do so, and has the rest of the imperialist world where it wants it.

Obviously, there is dynamite in such aims from the viewpoint of world peace. Everything that can block such a perspective is to the good from the viewpoint of the Soviet Union, from the viewpoint of democracy in both China and Japan, and therefore from the viewpoint of the American people whose interests cannot be left in the hands of our own imperialists.

Now how does the Moscow conference affect all this? Of course,

it does not change the American aim. But it does create a machinery through which this aim can be partially frustrated and checked. Herein lies the only progress which we can record.

The new machinery consists in the fact that the Far Eastern Advisory Commission has the Soviet Union in it, and the powers of the commission are considerably more than advisory. The commission may formulate broad policy and may review decisions of the occupation commander-in-chief. Votes must be by a majority, which includes concurrence of the U. S., Britain, the USSR and China.

### ALLIED COUNCIL

More important is the Allied Council, which did not exist before. It consists of the USSR, the U. S., China and only one of the British Empire countries. It has military advisers, meets every two weeks, and can deal with the actual control of Japan, fundamental changes in the constitutional structure or in the Japanese government as a whole.

True, the Supreme Commander-in-chief still has considerable latitude; true also, any disagreements in the four power council are referred back for debate to the larger commission.

Now it's clear that only one basic thing has happened: the undisturbed American monopoly over Japan is being breached, and the period of sharp struggle over concrete policy and methods of rule has begun. That is the major gain—and we should understand its limits.

But we can also appreciate that both inside of Japan and outside there is a dynamics in the Far Eastern picture which can offer many openings for progressive advances.

For one thing, the conflict between MacArthur himself and the State Department is bound to be accelerated. Already MacArthur is complaining and the State Department is explaining and we have not seen the end of that.

### CRISIS IN JAPAN

For another thing, since the Japanese internal crisis is going to get worse and more explosive, new problems will crop up. The

United States will be less able than before to let the Japanese Zaibatsu gain all the advantages against the emergent Japanese democratic forces.

Thirdly, the specific interests of China and of Great Britain and Australia will enter into the picture more fully. They may serve to hamper the long-range American imperialist aims.

The Japanese upper classes themselves are alarmed, as you can see from Lindsey Parrott's wire to the N. Y. Times of Dec. 29 in which a Japanese official spokesman is quoted as saying:

"The Japanese situation has not been improved by the increased participation of the Allies in the direction of administration of Japan."

The story goes on to say that the "people" (that is, the upper class spokesmen) just love MacArthur, and fear the "new element" which has been introduced into the picture, and "are particularly apprehensive regarding Russian participation."

And they fear that the Soviet Union may press for actual Soviet occupation of some parts of Japan, such as the Hokkaido region in the north.

I cannot expand here on what our American progressive public must do to make the most of the new situation. Certainly, the removal of MacArthur would be the best assurance that the State Department really means to make all this machinery work.

The calling off of the premature Japanese elections and the rapid guarantees of fundamental land and industrial reforms are another.

The speedy trial of war criminals and the withdrawal of every support from the Emperor system, involving his earliest removal, is a third.

And full publicity on the dealings of American corporations in Japanese economic life—both inside and outside Japan—is another thing which the American people have every right to expect.

(A third piece on the China and Korea phases of the Moscow agreement follows tomorrow. The atomic power and European aspects of the agreement will be covered in the two concluding articles.)



# Today's Guest Column

**H**ARLEM will start off the New Year, appropriately enough, with a demonstration of support for the oppressed victims of imperialism across the seas. The victims upon whom special attention is being focused in this case are the people of that vast colonial continent, Africa.

I'm referring to the mass meeting to be held next Monday night, Jan. 7, under the auspices of the Council on African Affairs, at the Abyssinian Baptist Church on 137 St. Specific object of this meeting—and of a month-long campaign which the meeting will initiate—is to collect a mountain of canned food and substantial funds for the relief of four million famine-stricken Africans in the Union of South Africa. The campaign is being undertaken in response to urgent cables to the Council appealing for help from America. We've got to deliver!

As I remarked in this column some weeks ago in discussing the famine situation and other aspects of African life in the British dominion over which General Smuts presides, you will search in vain for information on such matters in the Big Business daily press. Talk about freedom of the press! The Times' idea of news that's "fit to print" doesn't include such items as the following from South Africa:

"Syamba—we are starving. You can say that I, Noxoweni, the headman, say WE ARE STARVING."

"We have lost so many cattle that many



by Alphaeus Hunton

Africans will never get milk for the rest of their lives."

**H**OW does it happen that half the African population of the South African Union is faced with starvation? Land-hunger is the answer.

During the 19th century the Boer settlers and the British colonists pushed the Africans back farther and farther into the country, herding them into smaller and every smaller areas. By trickery and theft, but mainly by might of European guns over African spears, the white invaders took away the African's land. The Boers staked out their thousand-acre cattle farms; the British staked out their claims to diamond fields and gold mines.

Though they fought a bitter war at the end of the century, and the Boers yet resent the political dominance won by the British, the primary and common concern of both European groups is to keep the Africans, who outnumber the Europeans four to one, "in their place." The land theft has been sanctified by law. Legal statutes now designate a mere one-eighth of the country as "Native Reserve Area," and all Africans not in the employment of Europeans must remain in these areas.

Thus it happens that these restricted "reserve areas" are crowded with half the African population, those not working on European farms, in the mines, or in the cities (and by law they cannot hold skilled jobs). There is not enough land in the reserves to support

## Harlem Rallies to Aid Famine-Stricken Africa

the primitive subsistence economy of the people. Crops are meagre and there is not enough grazing land for cattle.

**T**HERE is great wealth in South Africa's modern cities, but in the reserves the African's life is one of poverty, hunger and disease. There is food aplenty in the cities, but in the reserves there is no money to buy any food and not enough is produced to go around. Nine out of 10 African children are undernourished. Men leaving the reserves to go to work in the mines require a special diet before they can perform hard labor. In some areas the infant mortality rate is over 60 percent.

This chronic starvation condition reaches calamitous proportions in the reserve areas when, as happened this year, a severe drought occurs, killing off cattle and destroying the already inadequate crops. That is how it happens that people are today dying of starvation in the land of gold and diamonds, South Africa. That is how the system of imperialism works.

And that is why all of us—not only Harlem but all of New York—should turn out to the mass meeting next Monday night. That is why we should give liberally, individually and through organizations, to this cause of famine relief.

With Paul Robeson and Marian Anderson heading the list of speakers, and with a powerful mass expression of solidarity with the cause of oppressed peoples, Monday night's meeting will be heard all the way to South Africa.

## Listen Here,



Mr. Editor

### Asks for Real Drive To Aid Jewish Survivors

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I fall to find a well organized drive for the relief of Jewish people in Europe. There are highly laudable movements for aid to many peoples of war-torn Europe and Asia and I believe that aid to the Jews, the worst sufferers during the Nazi plague should be among the foremost.

What has happened to Jewish philanthropy? Let us put food in the bellies, clothes on the bodies and roofs over the heads of the Jews who have endured so much at the hands of the Nazi beast. Let's organize a real drive for aid to Jewish survivors in Europe.

A JEWISH SEAMAN.

### Suggests Articles Include Aids to Study

Manhattan, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

In recent Daily Workers there were articles by Harold Collins concerning the lack of knowledge of American literature on the part of college students and by Peter Stone concerning Thomas Hunt Morgan's fruit fly experiments. In reference to these two articles, or any other to appear in the future, I would make the following suggestions:

Accompanying such brief articles there be added an outline for suggested study of each subject treated. And, of course, there should be a bibliography which would cover the subject from the bourgeois as well as from the Marxist point of view.

As a worker I feel slighted that a contributor in the Daily Worker should feel that only those who are privileged to attend college ought to know these subjects. It makes me feel that the Communist workers are not given credit for a thirst for knowledge which has always characterized radical workers. I hope amends will be made soon.

E. GOLDSTEIN.

### High Profits, Not High Wages, Cause Inflation

Manhattan, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

On Dec. 21, Mark Sullivan wrote a piece gloating over the fact that Congress has substituted a bill for full employment for another that is a masterpiece of political dishonesty since it was designed to be a cruel joke on all able to work citizens by using the deceptive words "high level of employment" instead of the specific ones of "full employment."

Three days later the same story columnist repeated for the third or fourth time his wall over the plight of the "savers" who, according to him, "They see likelihood that their savings when they wish to use them, will buy less goods for them." And this, Sullivan artfully charges, because of demands by organized labor for higher wages. Significantly enough, he never senses danger for "savers" from the swollen salaries executives of manufacturing concerns and financial institutions always get besides fat bonuses, nor from the continuous rise of profits the gamblers in stocks have been making for the past ten years.

A. D.

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

## Making the Grade

**"B**UILDING upon a basic program in international affairs," says a report issued just last week, Harvard University is planning to offer a new series of courses, to get under way in all likelihood next September. Coming at a time when there is general concern at all levels of education with the problem of an adequate social studies program, this announcement poses some very interesting questions. They are important not only for the relatively small number of people in America as yet involved in getting a "higher education," but also for that great mass of Americans which must still depend for the most part on official institutions for their social and political training, or the foundation thereof.



What significance is to be attached, for example, to the fact that the second part of the whole program, which will "emphasize international relationships rather than regional interests," is primarily designed to offer "a small group of men who aim at a career in the foreign field additional work"? Does this not perpetuate in a new form the "basic" idea running through most "social science" courses, that international relationships, or rather the ability to make proper judgments

by Harold Collins

about them, is in the long run the province of those who "aim at a career in the foreign field?" And is not the inevitable corollary of this idea the severest weakening and distortion of the study of international affairs, no matter how "new" the form under which it may appear?

Consider, for instance, what must inevitably happen to the first part of the Harvard program, in which there are to be "experimental programs of regional studies, concentrating on the Soviet Union and China." One must salute, of course, the selection of two such strategic areas for intensive study today, especially in view of the shameful neglect so far on the part of the universities generally of any serious study of the Soviet Union at all. But what conceivable knowledge of any value will the student engaged in such regional studies obtain, if it is in terms of secret diplomacies, high-finance cabals and "careers in the foreign field" that he approaches these countries—and in terms of these alone?

"NATIONAL history has largely been taught in terms of nationalism," complains Sir Ernest Barker, chairman of the Books Committee of the Education Ministers Council, "and 'drum and trumpet' nationalism at that."

## Harvard Plan Is No Answer To Educational Needs

It is for that reason, says he, that "the historian too must stand trial . . . charged with exalting national ego, and thus creating international distrust." But has not the "crime" of the historical and of the "social scientist" generally gone far deeper than that? Has it not consisted essentially in the fact that he has, with but few exceptions, looked at the development of world relations, and the part played by individual countries in that development, solely in terms of "careers in the foreign field," and shielded away from considering fundamentally the character of that social structure that permitted just such men to seek and to enjoy such "careers," and what is more, to take just such directions as they did in pursuing them?

**I**N SHORT, the Harvard program—and the others of its kind that are now being drawn up at all educational levels—will merely be "more and worse of the same thing," unless they not only take on new areas, but also adopt new approaches. Only an approach which views the movement of history in terms of the action and interaction of all classes in all countries can offer any reliable guide to understanding, as Lenin once pointed out in an article which V. J. Jerome quotes from in this current issue of *Political Affairs*. Anything less is bound to produce a half-drawn and exceedingly dangerous picture.

## Soviet Historians Evoke Past to Serve Present

MOSCOW.

**D**URING the past 28 years the historians of the Soviet Union have studied all phases of the history of our country, raising a number of new problems and finding new solutions for old ones. The problems that chiefly occupied the attention of Soviet historians are those of the genesis of the different nationalities inhabiting our country, the creation of markets, the formation of a Russian national state and questions of finance capital and military feudal imperialism in Russia.

Soviet historians have analyzed the history of the popular mass movements of the people—in particular, the peasant movements, the history of the working class and workers' movement, the history of the Bolshevik Party, the revolutions of 1905 and 1917, the Civil War and the history of diplomacy.

Attention should be drawn to the work connected with the history of the Kiev Rus carried out chiefly by B. D. Grekov. His great scientific merit lies in his explanation of the social-economic structure of the Kiev Rus and the international significance of the Kiev state.

In connection with the history of Russian feudalism and the formation of the Russian national state, T. Y. Vipser's book on *Ivan the Terrible* has already passed into its third edition.

The beginning of the 19th century and the Patriotic War of 1812 form the themes of

by V. Volgin

works by E. V. Tarle (Napoleon), A. A. Predtechensky (On the Influence of the Continental Blockade on Russian Industry), M. V. Nezhkina and others.

**L**ARGE-SCALE research was also carried out by Soviet historians on the history of the revolutionary movement in tsarist Russia, the history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks), and the history of the Great October Socialist Revolution. An example of Marxist research of this type is *The History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks)*.

A comprehensive work has been compiled by a group of historians under the guidance of I. Mintz under the title *History of the Civil War* and has already been edited. Up to the present two volumes of history have been published covering the period up to November, 1917, as well as a number of selections (Documents of the Great Proletarian Revolution and Documents of the Heroic Defense of Tsaritsyn in 1918).

In 1942 a group of historians commenced to collect material on the history of the Great Patriotic War.

In 1943 the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR published the first volume of *A General Course in the History of the Ukraine*, edited by N. N. Petrovsky.

Soviet historical science has developed on a large scale in the republics of the Trans-

caucasus—Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan. The works of N. Y. Marr, I. A. Djavakhashvili, S. N. Djanashia and Y. A. Manandyan are of primary scientific importance.

In the prewar years the first volume of *The History of Diplomacy*, edited by V. P. Potemkin, was published.

**T**HE second and third volumes of this publication were prepared for publication during the war. E. V. Tarle is also working in this direction and has published a book on the Crimean War. He is now engaged in research on the foreign policy at the time of Catherine the Great.

Of particular interest in the field of history of the ancient Orient are the works of Soviet historians devoted to the question of the social-economic system of the lands of the ancient Orient. V. V. Struve has published a theory on the slave-owning nature of ancient Oriental communities.

In the field of modern history Soviet historians have chiefly centered their attention on the history of the greatest bourgeois revolution, the French Revolution in the 18th century, and on its preparatory period. Two large collective works represent the results of the labors of Soviet historians in this direction. One of these, devoted to the history of the revolution of 1789-1794 and edited by E. V. Tarle, has already been published, while the second—the pre-revolutionary years 1763-1788—has been prepared for printing.



# Krzycki, on USSR Visit, Says Labor Gets First Consideration There

By Wireless to Allied Labor News

MOSCOW, Jan. 2 (ALN).—Summing up his impressions of the Soviet Union after the first three weeks of his stay, Leo Krzycki, vice-president of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers, told Soviet press correspondents here this week that "everywhere I find that labor receives first consideration."

Krzycki, who is also president of the Polish American Labor Council and chairman of the American Slav Congress, said:

"As I see it, the Soviet rests on four pillars (1) labor; (2) care of motherhood and the bringing up of children; (3) culture, which young and old, regardless of what they do for a living, are all assiduously striving to bring into their lives; (4) a deep-rooted and wholehearted desire for peace."

Discussing the plenary session of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, which he addressed, the CIO leader declared that in his 47 years in the labor movement, during which time he attended conventions in many places, he has seldom seen such beautiful surroundings as in the Hall of Columns of the Soviet trade unions.

At the session itself, he declared, "every delegate called upon to report took his job seriously and, unlike my experience elsewhere, I heard no boasting or bragging."

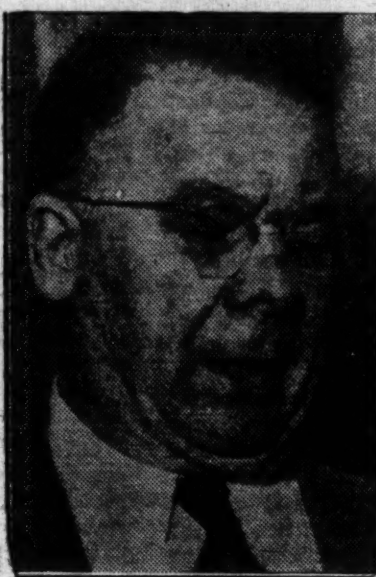
but everyone advanced criticism and demands for more and for better."

Krzycki noted that "this will perhaps surprise some Americans who still believe that lips are padlocked here, but it is a fact. It was a well-disciplined gathering, with a larger percentage of women than usually attend such conferences in other countries. The general atmosphere suggested democracy."

From his visits to Soviet factories, he was particularly struck by the major part women play in production and management, he said, adding that they do their job well.

"I noticed the absence of speed-up," the U. S. labor leader stated. "Everybody worked, but naturally. In the Kirov Plant, as well as in other plants I visited, I saw prominently displayed boxes in which the workers deposited their written suggestions, questions and criticism of the administration. In every shop, bulletins are posted on boards with numerous suggestions to management for improvement."

His most outstanding impression, Krzycki asserted, "is that of a



LEO KRZYCKI  
Touring USSR

peace-loving people. After having gone through five years of this hell and having suffered such losses, the Soviet people are willing to go far out of their way to join other nations in guaranteeing peace and security in the world," he said.

"Because of the way America and the Soviet Union worked together during the war," he added, "because America has become the foremost industrial power of the

world and because of the outstanding contribution the Soviet Union has made to victory, I believe these two nations are the most logical to cooperate in the interests of peace. They owe it to humanity as a whole to get closer together, cement their relationships, grasp each others hands and announce to the world a message of 'peace on earth, good will to all'."

The CIO leader, who attended the Paris world labor conference, declared that the World Federation of Trade Unions "will play an important part and prove to be a big factor in maintaining peace and guaranteeing security against war and aggression. Its creation is a source of encouragement to all workingmen and women — to all genuine democrats and to every freedom-loving people."

Krzycki has visited Leningrad and Stalingrad—where he witnessed the extent of destruction by the Nazis — Moscow, the Leningrad suburb Pushkin and several other cities. He went to factories and cultural institutions in all and, together with General Gundarov, chairman of the All-Slav Anti-Fascist Committee of the Soviet Union, addressed a delegation of American youth now visiting here.

## Moscow Radio Hits Franco and Peron

Moscow radio warned in a New Year's broadcast that "real peace is impossible so long as fascist dictatorships are tolerated in Spain and Argentina."

The Soviet commentator, Leo Volinsky, added that the people of the world will learn this lesson from the Nuernberg trial: "The absolute and inevitable necessity of finishing once and for all with offshoots and accomplices of Hitler."

## 3 to Represent IWO at Parley On Puerto Rico

The general council of the International Workers Order has endorsed the Conference of Puerto Rico's Right to Freedom, and has called on its nationality societies and general lodges to send delegates.

Representatives of the general council to the conference will be John E. Middleton, director of organization; Sam Milgrom and Sam Patterson, Negro organization director of New York.

The conference is being held Saturday in the Essex House, 160 Central Park South. It was called by five national organizations: the National Lawyers Guild, the Council for Pan American Democracy, the National Negro Congress, the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions and the Council on African Affairs.

Scheduled speakers include Senator Vincente Geigel Polanco, floor leader of the Puerto Rican Senate; Judge William Hastie, national vice president of the National Lawyers Guild and a former member of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission.

Two democratic Argentines, Dr. Gregorio Bermann and Ing. Alberto Tomas Cascella, will discuss the relation of Puerto Rican freedom to hemisphere unity, while representatives of the Indonesian people will link Puerto Rico's liberation struggles with those of their country.

At the luncheon meeting, presided over by the Rev. Stephen H. Fritchman of Boston, Howard Fast and will pay tribute to the Puerto Rican veterans of the anti-fascist war. The luncheon will hear a report on the legislative situation and the first New York speech made by Puerto Rico's Resident Commissioner in Washington, Jesus T. Piñero.

Credentials for delegates and reservations for the luncheon may be made through the Council for Pan American Democracy, 23 W. 6th St., telephone MU 4-8465.

## Miners' Committees in Soviet Zone In Reich Speed Coal for Winter

By CHARLES ARNOT

WEISENFELS, Soviet Occupation Zone, Germany, Dec. 21 (Delayed (UP)).—Soviet officials declare that the Germans under their care will be as warm, if not warmer, this winter as the Germans in the other occupation zones, although Germany's eastern coal fields do not compare with the rich mines of the Ruhr and Saar.

In the province of Saxony alone, all 15 coal mines are operating at nearly 50 percent of prewar capacity, producing the sticky brown lignite that is compressed into compact briquets and used as transportation fuel, industrial power and even to heat German houses.

At the large A. Reibecksche Montan Werke, Inc., near here, the October output rose to 83 percent of the coal scraped in the same month in 1938. Reibecksche Montan Werke, formerly a part of the vast I. G. Farben combine, suffered virtually no war damage, however, and its 5,000 workers were back on the job within two weeks of the unconditional surrender.

Throughout the entire eastern zone all mines are now state controlled, but both Soviet and German provincial and local officials

emphasized that this was an emergency measure.

The mines have been divided into two categories. All mines once owned by Nazis or a part of the nationwide chain of warming enterprises are rigidly controlled by handpicked management-workers committees.

The Reibecksche Montan Werke, where Nazi white collar workers are toiling in the fields, is in the first class and offers a good example of the operation of a mine in the Soviet occupation zone.

It consists of 11 briquet factories, two distilleries for making tar, two power plants, three surface mines and one pit mine.

Denazification was limited to administrative posts, where 89 men lost their jobs.

### WORKERS' COMMITTEE

Administration of Reibecksche is vested in the Management-Workers' Committee. In addition, a Workers' Committee, elected by secret ballot and introduced by the Soviets, serves as a daily link between the directors and the coal miners. It's

their job to see that the workers get enough food and clothing. Union membership is voluntary and 100 percent and dues are one percent of the paycheck.

At Reibecksche all three members of the Workers' Committee are Communists, two of them active in their party since 1920. Mine director Heinz Rudert, who guided the correspondents about the works and produced statistics, and his assistant, Dr. Max Schwahn, disclaim political affiliation. Rudert has held his post since September.

Rudert said no decision has been made so far on utilization of profits from Reibecksche.

A breakdown of October production showed that 48 percent of all the brown coal briquets were used to make tar, which, in turn, is used to make synthetic fuel; 54 percent was shipped out on railroads and seven percent went to small businesses in this area and to heat Red Army quarters. Of the 45 percent first mentioned, 40 percent was used to run the railroads and 60 percent for industries.

Gross production was 469,896 tons, out of which 167,330 tons of briquets were produced. Rudert explained that it takes two and one-half tons of raw brown coal to produce one ton of briquets.

## 3 Cultists Upheld In High Court

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (UP).—The Supreme Court, reversing convictions of three Utah cultists believing in plural marriage, ruled today that the Lindbergh kidnapping law does not apply to general transgressions of morality involved in crossing state lines.

The cultists, were convicted in the Utah Federal District Court in 1944 for taking a 15-year-old girl, Dorothy Wyler, to Juarez, Mexico, for the purpose of joining Chavwin in "celestial" marriage.

The Supreme Court, in an 8 to 0 opinion, said there was no indication that Congress intended that the penalty of death or long imprisonment, as authorized by the Lindbergh Act, might be applied to persons guilty of immoralities lacking the characteristics of true kidnappings.

The court also ordered reargument of a case challenging the "clean politics" section of the Hatch Act which forbids federal employees to engage in politics. Twelve Federal employees and the United Federal Workers of America, CIO, contend the ban violates their rights of free speech and assembly and the right of taking part in political activities.

## What's On

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 50¢ per line (6 words to a line—3 lines minimum).

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**Tomorrow Manhattan**  
WHAT TIDINGS FROM MOSCOW? Harold Collins will discuss the results of the Moscow Conference of Foreign Ministers, and related events from the week's news. First of the weekly "Review of the Week" for the new year. Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Avenue of the Americas (cor. 16 St. and 6 Ave.) Friday, Jan. 5, 50¢.

MEETING OF JOHN REED CLUB, C.P.—Student branch on Friday, Jan. 4, at 7:45 p.m.—Chelsea Club, 208 W. 25 St., N. Y. C.—Topic: Spain—Refuge of Fascism; Irving Goff, Speaker.

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## Big Business Rather Than God—That's Hirohito's 'Divinity'

Hirohito's much vaunted denial of his own divinity the other day isn't so radical a step as it appears at first glance, according to a Her-

ald Tribune editorial yesterday. The editorial pointed out the historical fact that Shinto theology only claimed that the Emperor was of divine descent—not that his person was sacred.

However the Trib welcomed the Emperor's admission and his renunciation of the theory that Japan is destined to rule the earth.

To dig a little deeper—we would add that the Emperor undoubtedly finds it convenient to dispense with divine attributes so long as he can maintain temporal power and keep together the financial oligarchic structure which he heads.

This is a solution devoted to be washed by the revolution-fearing gentlemen of Japan.

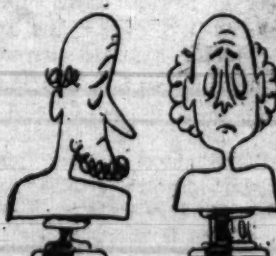
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## Foreign Briefs

Britain Drives  
Hard Bargain  
In Siam Treaty

Jealous U.S. intervention may have kept Great Britain from enforcing complete political tutelage on THAILAND (Siam), but the treaty signed Tuesday gave Britain: a maximum of 1,500,000 tons of rice, a pledge to redeem in sterling Siamese notes collected by the British in formerly-occupied territory, a promise to restore British property, rights and interests in Siam, to permit British banking and commercial concerns to resume business and an agreement to pay up back debts. . . . British naval forces are withdrawing from INDONCHINA as the French take over. . . . General elections in INDIA for the new Indian Central Legislative Assembly resulted in a 59.6 percent victory for the National Congress. The Moslem League was the overwhelming victor in Moslem constituencies. The Assembly will have 56 elected Congress members, 30 League, six independent, 10 from other parties. Forty Assembly members are nominated.

Sumner Welles suggested that PORTUGAL, Eire, Switzerland and Sweden be welcomed into the UNO. He drew the line at fascist Spain. Somebody had better tell him about Portugal's aid to the Axis and disillusion him about recent "elections" in that dictator-ridden land. . . . A special PAN-AMERICAN conference to draft a hemisphere defense solidarity treaty will be convoked by Brazil to meet in Rio de Janeiro March 15. . . . The Soviet Union let the Dec. 31 deadline pass without becoming a charter member of the BRETON WOODS World Bank and Stabilization Fund. . . . Andrei GROMYKO will be Soviet representative on the new Far Eastern Commission.

An EAM delegation will come to Washington soon and another will go to Paris and Moscow in an effort to place the case for Greek democracy before the world. . . . Leo KRZYCKI, president of the American Slav Congress and of the American Polish Labor Council, addressed a meeting of the Union of Polish Patriots in Moscow. He will soon visit Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. . . . A POLISH peasant industry and handicraft exhibit will leave Poland for a tour of the U.S. and Canada, with Washington as first stop. . . . MEXICAN mine workers are on strike against 35 predominantly American-controlled companies which refused a 40 percent wage increase to 40,000 employees.

Train Wreck in  
South Kills 2

BLANEY, S. C., Jan. 2 (UP).—The Silver Meteor, luxury streamliner of the Seaboard Railroad, was derailed four miles north of here at 5:15 a.m. today.

Two persons were killed and 20 injured. The dead were Mrs. Helen E. Wilson, wife of a Negro soldier of New York, and her infant daughter, Beverly. Her soldier husband, Alonzo H. Wilson, was among the injured. The Meteor, whirling through freezing weather from New York to Miami, bounced off the rails at a curve.

Five of the injured were taken in ambulances to Columbia where one was listed as Robert L. Hafberg (50 Linden Blvd.) Brooklyn. None was in critical condition.

The track was torn up for several hundred feet at the Diesel powered engine, a combination coach-baggage car in which the Negroes were riding, and six Pullmans jumped the rails and played into an embankment.

The same deluxe train had been wrecked near Kollock, S. C., Dec. 16.

## UAW, GM to Meet Mon., UE Talk Snarled

DETROIT, Jan. 2 (UP).—Further talks between General Motors and the United Auto Workers, CIO, to settle the union's 43-day strike were postponed tonight until 2:30 p. m. Monday.

Charles E. Wilson, General Motors president, denied rumors originating in New York and Washington that the company and union had reached a strike settlement granting a 17.5 percent pay raise to 175,000 striking GM employees.

H. W. Anderson, GM vice-president, and Walter P. Reuther, UAW vice-president in charge of the GM Division, agreed tonight to renew negotiations to end their deadlock over the union's demand for a 30 percent wage increase.

UAW international president R. J. Thomas, Reuther and other top union officials were to attend a la-

bor strategy conference with CIO president Philip Murray in Washington tomorrow.

Negotiations have been at a standstill since General Motors refused to participate in President Truman's Fact-Finding Board hearing.

The panel is now working on its recommendations. Its report, due tomorrow, will probably be delayed until early next week because of the volume of material to be analyzed.

## ELECTRICAL STALEMATE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Edgar L. Warren, Federal conciliation director, said tonight that no progress had been made in his conference today with representatives of the General Electric Co. and the Westinghouse Electrical Corp.

Warren, who conferred earlier

with representatives of the CIO—United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, held the conference in an effort to avert a strike. The UE will set a strike date Saturday in New York at a general executive board meeting to support a \$2 a day wage increase demand.

Nell Brant, UE representative, said that the union will resume negotiations with GE and Westinghouse on certain conditions. The union would meet with Westinghouse only if the company gives assurances that it is ready to make a counter-offer to the union's demand. The company has not yet made one.

## Nice Going

Heavyweight Champion Joe Louis fists have won him more than \$2,000,000 in the boxing ring.

Asks Sanctions  
Against Franco

Premier Jose Giral of the Spanish Republican government-in-exile said here yesterday that Franco Spain's economic structure would collapse if the U. S., Britain and France undertook an economic blockade.

He expressed "profound optimism" on the outcome of the three-power meeting on Spain scheduled this month at France's invitation.

Dr. Giral met the press at the Lincoln Hotel where he is awaiting permission from the French Government to proceed to France. He hopes to meet there with leaders of 150,000 Republican exiles, especially former Premiers Juan Negrin and Francisco Largo Caballero and Communist leader Dolores Ibarruri. He described Social Democratic ex-War Minister Indalecio Prieto's proposal that a plebiscite be held in Franco Spain under foreign supervision as "absurd and impracticable."

The premier gave the impression that Spanish Communists support the Prieto plan, although Dolores Ibarruri in her Dec. 16 letter to all leading anti-Franco Spaniards specifically condemned this plan as a "bloody fraud" meaning compromise with Franco.

## MacArthur Says Japan Facing Starvation

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (UP).—Gen. Douglas MacArthur, in the first overall report on his stewardship of Japan, revealed tonight that the conquered empire probably faces starvation within three months unless emergency food supplies are imported.

At least 3,311,000 metric tons of food may have to be brought in, he said in a voluminous report to the War Department touching every

phase of occupation. Black market activities are rampant, the fishing industry is chaotic, and farmers have been beset by typhoons, floods and war damage.

MacArthur named the "artificial" division of Korea into U. S. and Russian occupation zones as one of his most vexing problems. He said the division, which the Big Three Foreign Ministers are now attempting to work out, has had serious

consequences in policy and operation.

MacArthur listed as his primary occupation aim the liquidation of the Greater East Asia Ministry, one of the major factors in Japanese expansion and aggression. His report describes the freeing of the Japanese mind from "thought control," as administered by the secret police; emancipation of housewives heretofore bound to their homes.

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## LOW DOWN

Two Old Timers Have  
Their Say on Basketball

By Nat Low

A couple of old time basketball players and fans who dropped into the Garden this past week to see some of Ned Irish's college basketball games, also dropped by this office with some comments on the way the game is being played these days.

Now it should be said right off the bat that the two gentlemen I'm referring to are not old fogies, indiscriminately critical of everything being done on the court today. Indeed, they are quite sober gentlemen. One of them is Joe Foster, the movie critic of the New Masses and a former basketball player for Syracuse (that was some time back, obviously). The other is Manny Keller, an old-time cager himself and more recently, athletic director at Camp Unity.

Allow Foster to take the floor first:

"If this be basketball then Doc Blanchard is a star baseball player for the New York Yankees! The games I saw at the Garden last week had nothing in common with the game as it was originally intended and played. Why, not a single one of the boys I saw (he saw CCNY and LIU) could even get on the bench 15 years ago. Fifteen or 20 years ago a player had to be fast, shifty, smart and aggressive. He had to be able to feint an opponent clear out of his pants and he had to be able to cut under the basket as easily as he breathed.

"Today these boys don't even know the meaning of the word 'cut.' Take this Jackie Goldsmith of LIU, for instance. This 'great' basketball player's claim to fame is his ability to stand at midcourt and let the ball fly at the basket. This has nothing in common with real basketball, of course. It is simply a vulgarization and a cover-up for lack of real talent. Goldsmith can't pass, can't dribble and doesn't know what the basket looks like from close up. In the old game the shot was simply the climax of the play, only the last act of a series of events that are the essence of the game. You had to pass, work the ball around, cut, feint, dribble and pivot.

"None of the boys playing the game today can do these things. They all seem to be shot-crazy. The score is all-important and the emphasis is no longer on skill and play-making. You can have it, friend. For free, too."

Now let's hear a few words from friend Keller:

"I saw the NYU-North Carolina game last week and the first observation was these kids had individual abilities which have never been trained for the objective of team-play. The impression I got was that they were a bunch of boys roaming around the court pretty wildly, displaying a flash of skill here and there and never realizing that it takes five men to systematically move a ball to the point where they find an opening to spring loose a scoring play.

"I never saw teams throw balls away so often. They had no accuracy in their passing, made the most desperate and careless efforts to put themselves in a scoring position which never materializes. This results generally in the loss of the ball or the conking of a spectator on the sideline.

"I think coaches once again should return to the strategy of five men moving fast, knowing where they are going and putting the emphasis on the deliberate, planned attack instead of the heiter-skeiter style of play in vogue today. Only this can re-earn for New York teams the leadership they once held."

We've just about run out of space for the day so we'll save our own comments for tomorrow.

## CCNY Most Improved City Team

The most improved basketball team in New York City is CCNY and if the rate of improvement continues the Beavers may yet challenge NYU's Violets for metropolitan supremacy.

The Beavers, who walloped Drake 61-43 at the Garden Tuesday night, attribute their vast improvement to the emergence of Sonny Jameson as a real court star. The Negro freshman from Seward High School started the season slowly but once gaining confidence, began to play the kind of basketball Nat Holman predicted for him early in the season.

The Negro kid is tremendously fast, can shoot with the best of them and is the acknowledged floor leader of the Beavers. He sets up most of the plays and in tough moments takes the reins in his hands.

He is the fourth ranking scorer in the city and his 21 points Tuesday night is just an indication of what he will do from here on in.

Defensively, Jameson fits in perfectly with Nat Holman's type of play. It is almost impossible to feint him out of position, he has an uncanny knack of having his hand where the ball is and generally will stifle the man he is guarding. None of them so far this season have been able to account for more than 10 points—

and he has played opposite many high scorers.

Just when everybody was declaring Kentucky to be the best team to show in the Garden this season, the Wildcats were getting themselves licked handily in Philly. Temple's unpredictable Owls routed the talent-rich Cats 53-45 to hand them their first defeat of the season Tuesday night. It was an off-night, however, and Kentucky seems like a sure bet to be back at the Garden in March for the Invitation Tourney.

NYU bounced back from its first defeat to lick Colorado 66-52 at the Garden Tuesday—but the opposition wasn't sturdy enough to draw any conclusions from. The Violets, however, continue to remain on top of the heap in the city with CCNY next and St. John's and LIU bunched closely behind.

Adolf Schayes played his best game of the year for NYU against Colorado and it may be the youngster has finally found himself. He scored only six points but scrapped harder for rebounds and did a lot of feeding. Schayes, a big good-natured and slow-moving kid, needs only to scrap more to become a real great cage star. He has all the other natural requisites for stardom.

## Beau Likes The Even Number Years

Beau Jack isn't particularly superstitious, as fighters go, but he is mighty glad 1946 is here. Because, throughout his career, Beau Jack has always done considerably better for himself in even-numbered years than in those years ending in odd numbers.

The Beau starts off his 1946 campaign on Friday night when he opposes Morris Reif, Brownsville welterweight, at Madison Square Garden in a contest scheduled for 10 rounds. Jack is confident he will be able to weather Reif's powerful left hooks and triumph, going on from there to win back the world lightweight title or, failing that, the welterweight title.

It was in 1940, an even-numbered year, that Beau Jack began his professional ring career. He did right well in that first year of pro boxing and before the year was over he had established himself as a most promising lightweight in New England rings.

In his very first fight of 1941, however, Beau Jack was beaten by Mexican Joe Silva. He came back from that defeat to pile up a number of good victories but in his very last two fights of the year again ran into misfortune in the shape of a pair of setbacks at the hands of Freddie Archer.

The year 1942 was wonderful for Beau Jack. He won every one of his 13 fights, he scored eight knock-outs, he finished up the year by halting Allie Stolz and Tippy Larkin in the Garden ring, the Larkin victory gaining his recognition as lightweight champion.

In '43 he again ran into trouble. For one thing, he lost the title to

## Pop Shots and Dribbles! Wyoming Picked Over Blackbirds Tonite

by Phil Gordon

What may be the best college basketball team in the country will be at the Garden tonight. The team is Wyoming which will face Long Island University's Blackbirds.

The Cowboys have won seven straight, the latest being a thumping 55-32 triumph over St. Joseph's in Philly New Year's night.

Stars of this powerful, fast and driving team are big Milo Komenich, the famous side-ways dribbler and Jimmy Weir, a big guy who is terrifically fast and owns a sensational one hand shot.

These three men were on that famous Wyoming five of 1943 which came into the Garden after St. John's had won the National Invitation tourney and promptly knocked off the Indians in the Red Cross game.

Fans, coaches and writers who have seen Komenich perform this season claim he is better than Bob Kurkland of Oklahoma and George Mikan of DePaul and we

Bob Montgomery, he lost a decision to Bobby Ruffin, he came down with a knee injury

But in '44 the Beau was again terrific. In one month—March—he took part in three bouts at the Garden and became the greatest lightweight attraction in the arena's history.

The Beau spent most of '45 in the Army. He got out in time to make one start, outpointing Willie Joyce in December. But Jack wasn't over-impressive that night and many spectators thought he did not deserve the decision. But now it's 1946 and the Beau is mighty glad.

### Lineups Tonight:

**FIRST GAME 8:15 P.M.**  
No. Westminster Res. St. Francis No.  
35-Nelson L.F. Campbell-17  
18-Wagner R.F. Bradshaw-13  
34-Dembinski C. Labanowski-8  
30-Paine L.G. Sabello-10  
16-Heddeleston L.G. Cassidy-9  
WESTMINSTER RESERVES: Cochran (22), Domzalski (26), Harpold (28), Krakowski (32), Bodner (38), Murphy (40), Krivosh (42).  
ST. FRANCIS RESERVES: Berkery (3), Schmidt (4), O'Brien (6), Nawojczyk (14), Carr (15), McVeigh (18).

**SECOND GAME**  
No. Wyoming Res. LIU No.  
5-Rogers L.F. Goldsmith-33  
22-Reese R.F. Sherman-25  
27-Komenich C. Vujacich-30  
9-Brown L.G. Rosenblatt-21  
14-Sailors R.G. Greenberg-35  
WYOMING RESERVES: Roberts (7), Ray (8), Larson (11), Reerink (12), Porter (18), Nostrand (19), Weir (21).  
LONG ISLAND RESERVES: Cohen (20), Seidler (22), Waxman (24), King (26), Arnett (28), Verdeschi (29), Tolkoft (36), Pettit (37), Kowaleski (40), Collins (42), Kory (44).

would be inclined to agree with this estimate. We saw Komenich twice in 1942 and was convinced then that he is far and away the best center in the game.

LIU, of course, appears to be no match for the Cowboys and figures to be beaten rather handily although with Jackie Goldsmith popping them in the Blackbirds may make the score respectable.

In the opening contest St. Francis opposes Westminster in a game which figures to provide nothing at all in the way of good basketball—from the St. Francis side. Westminster should win as it pleases.

### 11 A.M. TO NOON

11:00-WEAF-Fred Waring Show  
WOR-News Talks; Music  
WJZ-Breakfast With Breneman  
WABC-Amanda-Sketch  
WMCA-News; Music Box  
WQXR-News; Alina Detlinger  
11:15-WOR-Tello-Test Quiz  
WABC-Second Husband  
11:30-WEAF-Barry Cameron-Sketch  
WOR-Morning Matinee  
WJZ-Home Edition  
WABC-A Woman's Life-Sketch  
WMCA-News; Studio Orchestra  
WQXR-Concert Music  
11:45-WEAF-David Harum  
WOR-Talk-Victor Lindlahr  
WJZ-Ted Malone-Talk  
WABC-Aunt Jenny's Stories

### NOON TO 2 P.M.

12:00-WEAF-Don Goddard, News  
WOR-William Lang, News  
WJZ-Glamour Manor  
WABC-News; Kate Smith's Chat  
WMCA-News; Recorded Music  
WQXR-News; Luncheon Music  
12:15-WEAF-Talk-Maggi McNeill  
WOR-Talk-Richard Maxwell  
WABC-Big Sister  
12:30-WEAF-Art Van Damme Quartet  
WOR-News; The Answer Man  
WJZ-News; Woman's Exchange  
WABC-Helen Trent  
12:45-WEAF-Music of Manhattan  
WABC-Our Gal Sunday  
1:00-WEAF-Mary Margaret McBride  
WOR-Musical Appetizer  
WJZ-H. R. Baukhage  
WABC-Life Can Be Beautiful  
WMCA-News; Recorded Music  
WLIR-Clifford Evans  
WQXR-News; Symphony Music  
1:15-WOR-Jack Bundy's Album  
WJZ-Constance Bennett, Comments  
WABC-Ma Perkins  
1:30-WOR-Paula Stone; Phil Brito  
WJZ-Galen Drake  
WABC-Young Dr. Malone-Sketch  
WMCA-The Captain Tim Reals  
1:45-WEAF-Morgan Beatty, News  
WOR-John J. Anthony  
WABC-Road of Life-Sketch  
WMCA-Studio Orchestra

### 2 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

2:00-WEAF-The Guiding Light  
WOR-News; Music  
WJZ-John B. Kennedy  
WABC-Two on a Clue  
WMCA-News; Recorded Music  
WQXR-News; Concert Music  
2:15-WEAF-Today's Children-Sketch  
WJZ-Ethel and Albert  
WABC-Perry Mason-Sketch  
2:30-WEAF-Woman in White  
WOR-Queen for a Day  
WJZ-Bride and Groom  
WABC-Rosemary-Sketch  
WMCA-News; Recorded Music  
WQXR-Concert Orchestra  
2:45-WEAF-Hymns of All Churches  
WABC-Tena and Tim  
3:00-WEAF-A Woman of America  
WOR-Martha Deane Program  
WJZ-Al Pearce Show  
WABC-Time to Remember  
WMCA-News; Recorded Music  
WQXR-News; Request Music  
3:15-WEAF-Ma Perkins  
WABC-This Is New York  
3:30-WFAP-Pepper Young  
WOR-News, John Gambling  
WJZ-Ladies, Be Seated  
WMCA-News; Recorded Music  
3:45-WEAF-Right to Happiness  
WABC-Landri Trio, Songs  
4:00-WEAF-Backstage Wife  
WOR-Better Half-Quiz  
WABC-Jack Herrl-Show  
WMCA-News; Western Songs  
WQXR-News; Symphonic Matinee

## RADIO

WMCA-670 Ks. WEVD-1230 Ks.  
WEAF-610 Ks. WNEW-1130 Ks.  
WOR-710 Ks. WLIR-1190 Ks.  
WJZ-770 Ks. WJZ-1050 Ks.  
WNYC-830 Ks. WOV-1200 Ks.  
WABC-880 Ks. WJNY-1400 Ks.  
WINS-1000 Ks. WQXR-1500 Ks.

4:15-WEAF-Stella Dallas  
WJZ-To Be Announced  
4:30-WEAF-Lorenzo Jones  
WOR-Ask Dr. dady  
WJZ-Shelly Mydans  
WABC-Gordon MacRae, Songs  
WMCA-News; Music  
4:45-WEAF-Young Widder Brown  
WJZ-Hop Harrigan  
WABC-Feature Story  
5:00-WEAF-When a Girl Marries  
WOR-Uncle Don  
WJZ-Terry and the Pirates  
WABC-School of the Air  
WMCA-News; Recorded Music  
WQXR-News; Bandstand Music  
5:15-WEAF-Portia Faces Life  
WOR-Superman  
WJZ-Dick Tracy  
WMCA-Let's Listen to a Story  
WQXR-Today in Music  
5:30-WEAF-Just Plain Bill  
WOR-Captain Midnight  
WJZ-Jack Armstrong  
WABC-Cimarron Tavern-Sketch  
WMCA-News; Music  
WQXR-Books in the News  
5:45-WEAF-Front-Page Farrell  
WOR-Adventures of Tom Mix  
WJZ-Tennessee Jed  
WABC-Sparrow and the Hawk  
WQXR-Man About Town

### 6 P.M. TO 9 P.M.

6:00-WEAF-News Reports  
WOR-Paul Schubert  
WJZ-News Reports  
WABC-News-Ned Calmer  
WMCA-News; Talks  
WQXR-News; Music to Remember  
6:05-WJZ-Kiernan's News Corner  
6:15-WEAF-Serenade to America  
WOR-Man on the Street  
WJZ-Her's Morgan  
WABC-Patti Clayton, Songs  
6:35-WQXR-News; Dinner Music  
6:30-WOR-News-Fred Vandeventer  
WJZ-News; Sports Talk  
WABC-Encore Appearance  
WMCA-Racing Results  
6:40-WEAF-Sports-Bill Stern  
6:45-WEAF-Lowell Thomas  
WOR-Sports-Stan Lomax  
WJZ-Cal Tinney  
WABC-The World Today: News  
7:00-WEAF-Supper Club, Variety  
WOR-Fulton Lewis, Jr.  
WJZ-Headline Edition  
WABC-Jack Kirkwood Show  
WMCA-News; Recorded Music  
WQXR-Lisa Sergio  
7:15-WEAF-News of the World  
WOR-The Answer Man  
WJZ-Leon Henderson-News  
WABC-Jack Smith Show  
WMCA-Five-Star Final  
WQXR-Encore Music  
7:30-WEAF-Bob Burns, Comedy  
WOR-Arthur Hale  
WJZ-Boston Blackie-Play  
WABC-Mr. Keen-Play  
WMCA-J. Raymond Walsh  
WQXR-Spotlight Music  
7:45-WOR-Sports-Bill Brandt  
WJZ-Johannes Steel  
WMCA-Dinah Shore Records  
8:00-WEAF-Burns and Allen, Comedy  
WOR-Better Half-Quiz  
WJZ-Lum n' Abner  
WABC-Suspense-Play  
WMCA-News; Recorded Music  
WQXR-News; Symphony Hall

8:15-WJZ-Earl Godwin, News  
8:30-WEAF-Dinah Shore's Open House  
WOR-Rogue's Gallery  
WJZ-Town Meeting  
WABC-FBI in Peace and War  
8:55-WABC-Ned Calmer, News

### 9 P.M. TO MIDNIGHT

9:00-WEAF-Music Hall  
WOR-Gabriel Heatter  
WABC-Kostelanetz Orchestra;  
Florence George, Soprano  
WMCA-News; Labor Arbitration  
WQXR-World Wide News Review  
9:15-WOR-Real Life Stories  
WQXR-Salon de Musique  
9:30-WEAF-Jack Haley Show  
WOR-Treasure Hour of Songs  
WJZ-Detect and Collect, Quiz  
WABC-Hobby Lobby  
WQXR-Cavalade of Music  
10:00-WEAF-Abbott and Costello  
WOR-You Make the News  
WJZ-Curtain Time  
WABC-Island Venture  
WMCA-News; Music  
WQXR-News; Record Album  
10:30-WEAF-Rudy Vallee Show  
WOR-The Symphonette  
WJZ-Grant Orchestra  
WABC-Powder Box Theatre  
WQXR-Frank Kingston  
10:45-WMCA-Moseley Orchestra  
WQXR-The Music Box  
11:00-WEAF-News; Music  
WOR-News; Dance Music  
WJZ-WABC-News; Music  
WMCA-News; Recorded Music  
WQXR-News; Symphonie Hour  
11:30-WEAF-The Story of Music  
12:00-WEAF-WJZ-News; Music  
WOR, WABC, WMCA-News; Music  
WQXR-News Reports

### WANTED

ACTORS - ACTRESSES  
LENIN MEMORIAL  
PRODUCTION

"Report on 152nd Day"  
CASTING - FRI., JAN. 4

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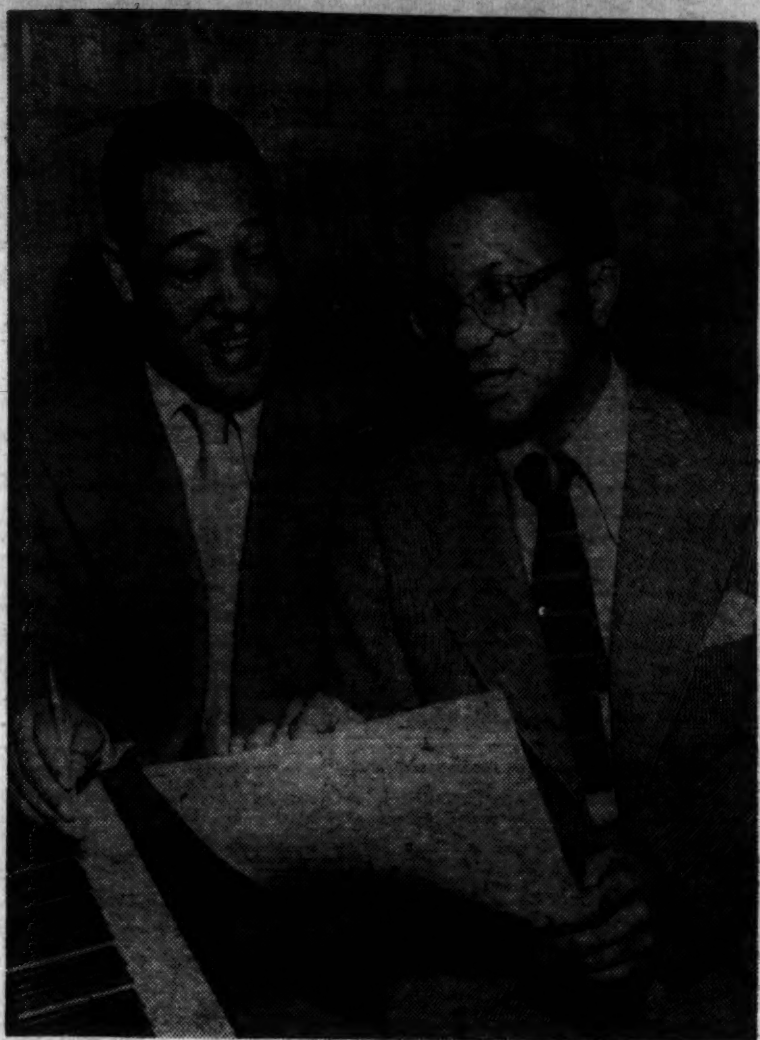
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Duke Ellington reviews the score of his new work "A Tonal Group" with Billy Strayhorn, his arranger. It will have its premiere at Carnegie Hall on Friday evening, Jan. 4.

## A Fine Production by the New McKinley Square Players

By MACK ENNIUS

The revival of a Broadway hit is usually a cold commercial venture, and nothing to get excited about. However, that is not true, as in this case, when the play is offered with an all-Negro cast of professional actors.

With rare exceptions, Broadway and Hollywood have shamelessly chained the Negro player to inferior roles. With opportunities thus limited, it has been difficult for Negroes to obtain the work necessary for the full development and display of their talents. *Arsenic and Old Lace* has provided an adequate vehicle for a good presentation, but even more important is the fulfillment of the primary purpose of the group, which is the development of Negro actors.

### FINE PERFORMANCES

The play itself, a pleasant farce, is a mixture of lunacy and the macabre dealing with the kindly activities of a psychopathic family given to hoarding corpses in their cellar. The ensemble playing is of a high order, with outstanding performances rendered by Abbie Mitchell, as Abby Brewster, the fatal hostess, P. Jay Sidney as her murderous nephew Jonathan, and Ruby Dee, who as Elaine Harper, the love interest, gives distinction to a minor character. Otto Smetti's experi-

**ARSENIC AND OLD LACE**, by Joseph Kesselring. Produced by Ger-Dun Productions, Inc., presenting the McKinley Square Players, an All-Negro Cast with Abbie Mitchell, Aron Long, Ruby Dee, P. Jay Sidney, Wardell Saunders, Hilda Offley, John Marriott, Richard Wain, William Garfield Owens, Tom Fletcher, Arthur Lawson, Bootsie Davis, Bobby Dorsey, Billy Cumberbatch. Directed by Otto Smetti. McKinley Square Theater, 169th St. & Boston Road.

enced direction is sure and swift, though there are some moments when clarity of speech is sacrificed to the pace.

The McKinley Square Players, taking their name from the theatre in which they are appearing, propose to add to their repertory Ibsen's *Ghosts*, O'Neill's *Anna Christie*, and such former whitewash (and apparently for actors that's what it is) attractions as *Blind Alley*, *The East Mile*, and *The Cat and the Canary*.

*Arsenic and Old Lace*, will run until Jan. 6. It is certainly worth a trip from the beaten path to the McKinley Square Theatre at 169 St. and Boston Rd. Just take the "D" train to 167 St., and then a short ride on the crosstown trolley to Boston Rd. does it.

## Fort Worth AFL Says G. K. Smith, De Mille Just Not Welcome

FORT WORTH, Tex. (FP).—The Not Welcome sign was hung up by the Fort Worth AFL Trades Assembly when it heard Cecil B. de Mille, moving picture producer, and Gerald L. K. Smith were scheduled to speak here.

A resolution adopted by the central labor body said: "It has been announced in the newspapers that Cecil B. de Mille, motion picture producer who has suddenly developed a violent anti-union phobia which places him foremost among the nation's avowed labor haters, and the 'Reverend' Gerald L. K. Smith, notorious rabble-rouser and trouble-maker, are soon to fill a speaking engagement in Fort Worth.

"Fort Worth Trades Assembly, believing in the right of free speech, does not oppose their coming here, but does appeal to the good citizens, the business interests and the city council to refrain from giving encouragement to these enemies of order, labor tranquility, and the well-being of the public."

## REPORT ON A REHEARSAL OF LENIN MEMORIAL DRAMA

By JERRY WOLFSON

I walked into the rehearsal hall, and found the usual scene. Over on the window ledge, a British officer sat next to an Indonesian. A woman, wearing a kitchen apron stood next to a short red-cheeked man, wearing a sweater, emblazoned with the M. N. U. insignia. A. G. I., his left leg in a cast, sat at a table with two professorial-looking men in chemists' lab coats. On a low platform stood a Soviet soldier.

The scene was a rehearsal of *Report on the 152nd Day*, the drama that is to be presented at Madison Square Garden, Jan. 15.

As the rehearsal progressed, the locale changed from Detroit to North China, Indonesia, to an atom research laboratory in an unnamed country, swept from the deck of a Liberty ship to the trials at Nuremberg.

In the small rehearsal room, the history of our time was being recreated, this morning's headline was being put on stage.

### A LENIN RECORDING

At one point, between scenes, a recording was played: It was a speech. I recognized the language as Russian, and turned to the GI and asked, "What's that?" He answered, shortly, "Sh. Listen." As the recording ended, two actors on stage resumed their dialog.

"And who is that?"

"Lenin himself."

"When was the recording made?"

"We don't know exactly. Certainly just a little while after our Revolution."

It is a short recording—only about a minute long, woven into the heart of a scene.

The rehearsal proceeded smoothly. I asked the Indonesian if all the actors were professional. "One or two," was the answer. The Housewife volunteered some statistics, which I jotted down. Eight ex-GIs in the cast. Four students. The Housewife, miraculously enough, was actually a housewife!

The state manager, busiest man in the rehearsal hall, was an aviator who had spent two years teaching flying to Army students, then a year ferrying planes across during the war.

At one side of the room, an actor with bushy eyebrows read the Nar-

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## Burl Ives On Children's Program

Burl Ives, folk-ballad singers, will chant the story of "Roger Young" on WMCA's special musical series for children, "Musicland," Sunday, Jan. 6, 9:03 to 9:30 a.m. Other musical favorites to be heard on the program include: *Poor Wandering One*, the *Soldiers' Chorus* from *Faust*, *Polly Wolly Doodle*, a group of old English tunes.

## At the Stanley

The Soviet film *Once There Was a Girl* continues for a second week at the Stanley Theatre.

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"CARRIBAN MYSTERY"

JACK HALEY - Marcy McGuire

and

HOT! HEP! and

Strictly TERRIF!

'SING YOUR

WAY HOME

JACK HALEY - Marcy McGuire

and

HOT! HEP! and

Strictly TERRIF!

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JACK HALEY - Marcy McGuire

ONE OF THE GREATEST STORIES EVER TOLD!

**"Once There Was a Girl"**

Directed by Victor Fleming

PRODUCED BY THE U.S.A.

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Chabukovsky's Opera "Cherovitch"

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# Subway Improvement Is No. 1 Task, Says O'Dwyer

Rehabilitation of the subways is the No. 1 problem of the new city administration, Mayor William O'Dwyer told a press conference yesterday. Twenty-four hours after his inauguration as the head of the largest city in the world, Mayor O'Dwyer made it clear that completion of the Idlewild airport would have to be subordinated to problems of the city's "cattle car" subway system and other essential services.

In a press conference which was the main order of business of his first morning's work at City Hall, the Mayor said the city would need \$200,000,000 to put the subways in a safe condition, and that anything might cause a heavy death toll under existing conditions.

"I want Idlewild developed," he stressed. "I want New York City to have the leading air facilities in the world. I don't want, however, the development of Idlewild to block rehabilitation of essential services, such as rapid transit, the housing pro-



O'DWYER

gram, the school program, the recruitment of an adequate number of policemen or rehabilitation of many other services that have suffered due to our concentration on the war effort."

O'Dwyer added that he would discuss the Idlewild project with Budget Director Thomas Patterson later in the day, when he also planned to meet other department heads and officials, and would discuss the project later in the week with former Mayor LaGuardia. He withheld comment on the City Council's action in trimming \$45,000,000 from the 1946 capital budget for Idlewild hangars and administration buildings.

The Mayor noted that colds are spread by congested travelers in the subways. He intended to study vari-

ous plans to finance the subway work, including the proposal for an additional one percent sales tax advocated by Commissioner of Parks Robert Moses. He refused, however, to comment on the sales tax plan.

Police and fire departments need to be brought up to par, O'Dwyer said. He admitted many of the city's employees are grossly underpaid. Either abolish the jobs, he commented, or pay an adequate wage. Housing was an immediate problem, he emphasized, and new schools are needed.

Because of all these important problems, O'Dwyer said, he would seek expert advice and information.

As for the future of WNYC, the Mayor said he hadn't given it any thought, denying the rumor that the city intended to sell the station. But he will not use the radio's facilities every Sunday as his predecessor did, he admitted.

## Daily Worker

New York, Thursday, January 3, 1946

## O'Dwyer Appointments Disappoint Negroes

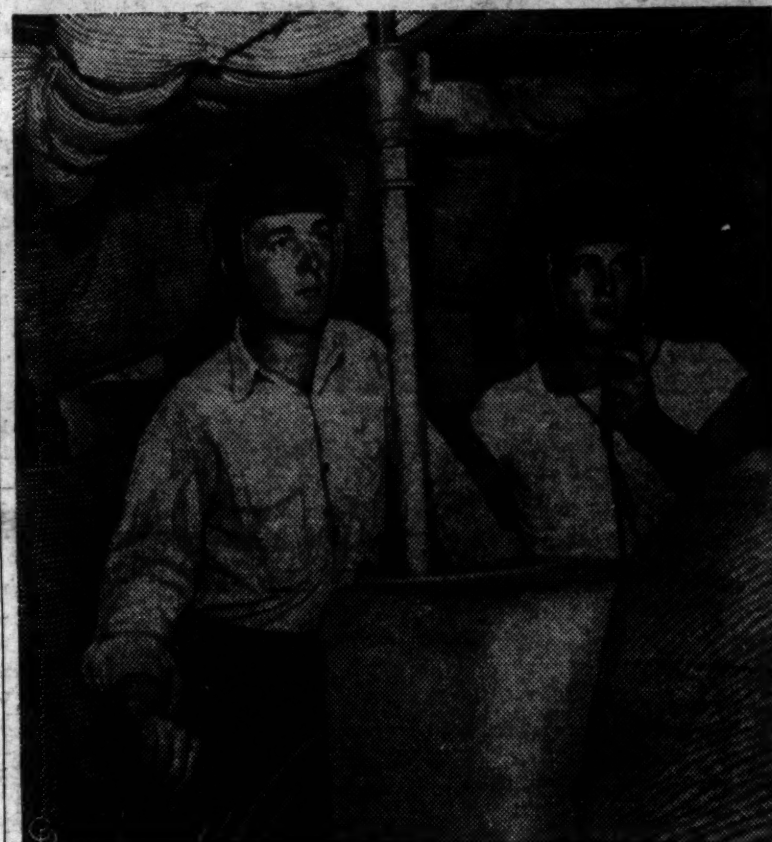
Mayor O'Dwyer was criticized yesterday by Al Jett, chairman of the Manhattan Council of the National Negro Congress, for failure to appoint a Negro to his 31-man cabinet.

"After Mr. O'Dwyer's excellent speeches about wiping out discrimination in New York City, we are sorely disappointed by his failure to nominate a Negro to a leading post in his administration," Jett said. "We hope this is not an omen for the future."

The local National Negro Congress leader maintained that the Mayor could atone for this omission at least partially by appointing a Negro leader to the existing vacancy on the Board of Education.

"Even though the Board of Education post is a non-paying one," he said, "it is highly important as a means of strengthening the fight for improvement of the schools in the Harlem and Bedford-Stuyvesant areas of the city, for eliminating race prejudice from the school system and for developing a genuine program of inter-cultural relations among our children."

This, he declared, will be particularly true if O'Dwyer should appoint a Negro who has been prominent in the fight for equal rights.



'Guinea Pigs': These two sailors of the U. S. "guinea pig" squadron, hunt for mines off the Japanese coast. A hazardous assignment, Albin Scheppner, left, and Harvey Hunter, right, do their job in the best traditions of the service. Evidence of the dangers involved are not alone the helmets and padding, but the recent news story of the sinking of the "Minvet" with "moderate loss of life."

## May Quinn's Ouster Demanded By Board's Counsel; Trial Ends

By HARRY RAYMOND

Stuart Lucey, counsel for the Board of Education, called for the ouster of May A. Quinn, high school civics teacher, as the four-day trial of Miss Quinn wound up yesterday.

Lucey, in his concluding speech to the three-man trial committee, declared Miss Quinn's copying a blackboard lesson from a fascist leaflet, her denunciation of Jews as a "dull race" and other subversive activities inside and outside the classroom made her unworthy to teach in a public school.

The trial wound up late in the day with Miss Quinn arrogantly denying testimony of 13 witnesses about her race hatred and other Christian Front doctrines.

Miss Quinn did boast under cross-examination that she had done a bit of Russian-baiting to the students of P. S. 227, and told the children Russians were inferior to Americans.

When the trial session opened in the morning in the Board of Education Chambers, 110 Livingston St., Brooklyn, Abraham Unger, attorney, speaking for 10 civic and labor organizations, petitioned the trial committee to keep the case open until all available evidence has been heard. He said additional teachers and students who can give evidence on Miss Quinn's subversive actions and statements should be heard, and documents pertinent to the case, heretofore barred as evidence, should be examined.

Robert Elder, attorney for the defendant, flew into a rage, charged Unger and the 10 organizations were "attempting to influence the committee from the outside" and demanded the petition be rejected.

### DELAYS RULING

Trial chairman Joseph D. Frackenthal took the petition, ordered Unger and Elder to quit talking, but declined to rule on Unger's request.

On conclusion of the trial, Frackenthal ordered the attorney for the Board of Education and Miss Quinn's lawyer to file their proposed findings on fact not later than Jan. 14. Final decision on the demand that Miss Quinn be ousted from the school system will be made by the seven members of the Board of Education after the trial committee submits its report.

Six housewives and one teacher,

all declaring they were friends of the defendant, appeared as character witnesses, testifying to Miss Quinn's "100 percent Americanism." Lucey, while battering down some of this testimony, failed to bring out the fact that it is the tactic of American fascism to cloak its aims in noisy 100 percent nationalism.

### WITNESS' VIEWS

Lucey did bring out while questioning Mrs. Saell Seeman, a teacher who said she was Jewish, that the latter shared some of Miss Quinn's anti-democratic views.

Lucey asked Mrs. Seeman if she had ever heard of the Lincoln Brigade. She said she had heard of it and described the brigade as an organization of "somewhat radical boys" who went to fight Franco in Spain.

Q. What did you hear Miss Quinn say about the Lincoln Brigade?

A. She didn't think very much of it.

Q. Did you ever hear her conversations on communism?

A. She didn't hold with communism and neither did I.

Q. Do you know the Lincoln Brigade fought men in German uniforms?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you know Hitler was sending soldiers to help Franco?

A. Yes.

On the stand Miss Quinn attempted to minimize her anti-Semitism and anti-Italian statements by stating one of her relatives married a Jew and another an Italian.

Although denying testimony that she publicly opposed women joining the WACs and working in war plants and stating she did not call children of Italian parents "greasy foreigners" and tell teachers Jews "killed our God," the defendant was quite boastful about her violent classroom chauvinism against Russians.

### ANTI-SOVIET SLANDER

She told how a child had shown her a clipping asserting "Russians are using butter to shine their shoes." She said she then told the

class: "It's too bad they don't appreciate what we give them."

On another occasion Miss Quinn admitted telling her students they couldn't get chewing gum and candy because the U. S. government was sending so much sugar abroad, with 6,000,000 pounds going to the Russians.

A student, she said, brought a picture to class showing "a Russian woman in a soldier's uniform fighting." She admitted telling the class: "American men are so chivalrous they wouldn't want women to go out and fight for them."

Lucey pointed out that pictures showing Miss Quinn doing war work with Negro children, introduced to show she had no race bias, were taken two years after the serious charges were brought against her.

Those signing the petition calling for the taking of more evidence in the case were, besides Unger, of the Lawyers Guild, A. H. Klugsberg, American Jewish Congress; Albert J. Klein, Brooklyn Committee Against Bigotry in Schools; Anette Smith Lawrence, Council Against Intolerance in America; Robert Jones, Greater New York Industrial Union Council; Norma Jensen, National Association for Advancement of Colored People.

Also George Marshall, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties; James H. Sheldon and Julius L. Goldstein, Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League; George Lawrence, People's Voice; Rose V. Russell and Benj. M. Zelman, Teachers Union, Local 555, CIO, and Harry Weinberg, United Parents Assn.

## Charge Rankin Probe Seeks To Halt Aid to Loyalist Refugees

The House Committee on Un-American Activities wants to stop aid to anti-fascist Spanish refugees, the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee charged yesterday.

Rep. John Rankin's outfit is investigating the Committee and has called a hearing on Jan. 23. It also asked the President's War Relief Control Board to revoke the Committee's license before any investigation whatsoever was begun.

This persecution, the JAFRC executive board said in a statement, is "part of a concerted effort to maintain Franco in Spain." It is aimed at destruction of JAFRC,

which sponsors the Spanish Refugee Appeal and countless relief activities in behalf of anti-Franco Spaniards.

The JAFRC voiced determination "to take every necessary step to protect our right to aid the anti-fascist Spanish refugees opposed to Franco."

An emergency city-wide meeting of community, fraternal, civic, religious, labor and educational organization will be held at the Park Central Hotel on Jan. 9 to "protest this treacherous misuse of Government investigatory power and the unwarranted, unconstitutional and un-American fishing expedition into our activities."

## Dewey to Ask Tax Cuts Of \$119,000,000; Wealthy Aided

ALBANY, Jan. 2. — Turning his back upon the needs of the veterans and the state's municipalities, Gov. Dewey will propose to the New York State Legislature next Wednesday income and business tax cuts amounting to \$119,000,000.

An announcement to that effect was made tonight by his secretary, Paul E. Lockwood. The recommendations will be contained in the Governor's annual message to the Legislature.

The Governor's program will include an additional 25 percent cut in the state income tax, saving

taxpayers \$44,000,000 more. One 25 percent cut has been in effect for the past few years.

Elimination of a one and a half percent emergency corporation franchise tax will save corporations \$24,000,000 while a reduction of the unincorporated business tax will save business another \$7,000,000.

## Chinese to Have Capital in Nanking

CHUNGKING, Jan. 2 (UP). — The Chinese National Government will complete transfer of its capital from Chungking to Nanking by the end of March, a government spokesman said today.

## Police Hearing On Wilbert Cohen Today

A police hearing in the Wilbert Cohen case will be held today (Thursday) at 3 p. m., at the Sixth Division office at 229 W. 123 St.

The hearing was called after a delegation led by Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., protested to Commissioner Wallander that the case had been closed.

Wilbert Cohen, 14 year-old Negro youth was shot and killed by policeman Feller, Nov. 2 at 105 E. 19 St. The Wilbert Cohen Committee Against Police Brutality urges all interested groups to attend the hearing.

## Western Union Strike Here Jan. 8

Western Union employees of the New York metropolitan area last night voted to strike at 11 a. m. on Jan. 8, idling more than 7,000 workers in the region and affecting 238 offices. [See earlier story on page 3.]